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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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VIRATA SEES SLOW ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 82 p 25

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata forecast yesterday that there will be business recovery next year, but it will be a slow one.

From indications based on surveys, he said there were many industries that are already performing much better this year than last year, except for four major industries.

He did not identify the four major industries that are still in a slump, but he was obviously referring to sugar, coconut, wood and mineral industries.

Virata told the Philippine Contractors association that the government would like to take advantage of the anticipated recovery next year to adjust its programs and reduce its fiscal deficit from about P14 billion this year to P9.4 billion next year.

He said the development budget for the government will remain substantial--estimated at P20 billion this year. From 1983 to 1987, the new development plan period, the development budget of the national government, including those of government firms and local government, would amount between P35 billion to P60 billion on the fifth year.

Virata urged the private business sector to fill up the gap that will be left out by the government as the latter tries to retrench on its activities to cut down on the fiscal deficit.

The government decided to control the budget deficit, he added, because it was affecting the country's balance of payments, estimated to be in the red for about \$1 billion this year.

He urged the contractors to examine past and present practices so that they may become more efficient and competitive.

While there had been "accommodations" between contractors and project proponents in the past, delays and non-performance could not longer be tolerated because they do not serve the interests of both the contractors and the proponents.

CENTRAL BANK PROBES T-BILLS ANOMALY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by George T. Nervez & Samuel V. Senoren]

[Text] THE CENTRAL Bank is investigating big-time irregularities involving the manipulation in the sale or purchase of government securities by key officials of some government institutions and private securities dealers.

Monetary sources said the practice has been going on for some time.

The value of government securities outstanding, such as treasury bills, treasury notes, CB certificates of indebtedness and bonds issued by various agencies, totals about P41.6 billion.

Monetary officials said the dealers are able to carry out their questionable deals in collusion with key government officials, principally treasurers of government corporations in selling or "floating" securities. As a result, treasurers are now required to transact securities purchases among themselves or directly with the Central Bank.

A form of anomaly occurs when a dealer sells the same block of securities to a state-owned enterprise and at a discount smaller than what other dealers offer.

A case of "underpricing" happens when a dealer buys government securities and gets a discount of, say 15, or 0.05-percent bigger than the "real" or market-dictated discount of 14-1/2 percent.

Thus, with this discount of 15 percent, the dealer pays only P96.25 million for the purchase of P100-million worth of government securities. At the discount rate of 14-1/2 percent, the dealer should have paid P96.5 million.

A case of overpricing happens when a dealer, also in collusion, sells government securities to a government institution at a discount of only 10 percent per year (say, on 91-day T-bills) than the market rate of 14-1/2 percent per year. This results in profit of 4-1/2 percent for the dealer.

Because of the sophistication with which the transactions are done, monetary officials discovered the malpractice only recently.

The transactions are subjected to such thorough laundering that a top official of a government agency boasted that the media would never know how they are done.

Monetary authorities, worried about the effects of the malpractice on the integrity of government securities, have initiated measures to stop it.

Initially, field salesmen of the securities marketing department have been grounded because the selling of government securities have been transferred to the treasury directly under the Central Bank governor.

Government securities outstanding consist of national government issues such as "Premyo" savings bonds, public works and education bonds, treasury notes, treasury bills worth P30.9 billion; government corporation issues such as PEA, NFA, NPC, NDC and MWSS worth P2 billion; CB issues such as CBCIs worth P9.2 billion and foreign denominated bonds.

Aside from these, there are also bonds and bills issued by the Land Bank and the Development Bank of the Philippines.

CSO: 4200/237

UNIDO SAYS SEVEN PARTIES HAVE JOINED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) reported yesterday the ratification of the affiliation of seven political parties with Unido.

Former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, Unido president, reported to the group's executive committee, council of leaders and council of advisers on the "resounding success" of the group's provincial sorties which ended last Saturday in Zamboanga city.

Laurel said another series of information and organization campaigns will open next month in Angeles city, Lucena, city, and Manila.

The parties which affiliated with Unido, Laurel said were the Nacionalista Party, Liberal Party, Concerned Citizens Aggrupation, Unido-Hugpong, Bicol Concerned Citizens Alliance, Kabataang Pilipino, and Bicol Saro.

Organizational meetings were held in Catbalogan, Samar; Calbayog city, Tacloban city, Bacolod city, Baguio city, Dumaguete city, Naga city, and Zamboanga city.

CSO: 4200/235

MARCOS' SINS ATTACKED BY PDP

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 7 Dec 82 pp 1, 13, 2

[Article by Al Alinsug]

[Excerpts] TAGBILARAN CITY--A PDP-Laban rally Sunday night at the Tagbilaran City Rizal Plaza took the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos to task for "his sins leading to 'insurmountable odds' and the irreversible trend toward national crisis" in all aspects of life: economic, political, social and cultural.

A battery of speakers which included PDP-Laban stalwarts from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao lambasted Marcos for seven hours.

The diatribe, sounding like long-play records, came from Pimentel, Magtajas and Occena of Cagayan de Oro City and Davao, the Cuenco-Holganza and Daluz-Cortes combine, Wally Banzon and Quintero of Leyte, Juntilla of Luzon.

The common cry called for the Filipino nation to wake up and fight for their rights "in unity with PDP-Laban, the only genuine party that fights for the people's cause."

Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel attacked the role of the world bank as adding to the misery of the people for inimical conditions attached to loans, the favored multinationals typifying imperialist interests, and the present cronyism which the present regime has encouraged and aggravated.

Pimentel also appealed to the people to take heart in the face of oppression by not being afraid to dissent, even if "we have to disagree with Pres. Marcos," Pimentel said if we don't "we have no future."

To preserve our freedom, it has to be fought and defended, Pimentel said.

Former Cong. Antonio Cuenco, PDP-Laban Visayas Chairman, mercilessly tore to pieces the administration's recent call for austerity by citing the extravagant expenses of the Marcos U.S. trip where the "government spent 20 million dollars."

Cuenco said because Pres. Marcos has not heeded the call for an accounting of his state visit, the PDP-Laban conducted its own investigation. He bared the

findings by disclosing to the Filipino people the itemized presidential expense.

On the other hand, Ribomapil Holganza who is PDP Visayas secretary-general, told the crowd that if to disagree and to defend the oppressed and tell the truth is to be subversive, then "I am number one subversive," he said. Holganza poohpoohed that to be qualified in the cabinet is of the present dispensation is to be a bootlicker, but to be a rebel or an NPA is to pass severe tests.

Holganza pointed to the almost unbearable situation today of all places in the country, from Luzon to the southern tip of Sulu, and "we are building bridges of peaceful transition which will be the bridges of tanks if all peaceful efforts fail."

"But I pray that time will not come," Holganza stressed.

Inday Nita Cortes-Daluz appealed for unity in the face of threats in our critical time. The radio personality asked the people to help PDP-Laban spread the gospel of truth saying that this is everybody's fight: the mothers, the fathers and the children of this Republic.

She vowed to continue speaking and spreading the truth. Expressing doubt that she might be prevented physically from spreading her beliefs Daluz said "but our conscience can not be imprisoned."

Other speakers like Cagayan de Oro City vice mayor Pablo Magtajas decried the oppression that the laboring class receives from the administration. He said that the workers' wages have not been increased for the last two years and workers' hands are tied to strike.

Waldo Banzon of Leyte called our present society a "rotten society, with the New Republic and the New Society breeding new grafters and new robbers."

The PDP-Laban rally was attended by an estimated three thousand people who appeared stuck to their seats in a speaking marathon that started at 4 until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The rally was the culminating activity of the PDP national congress held the last two days at Arnoldus Retreat House which decided on its coming national convention Feb. 5 and 6 next year.

CSO: 4200/237

DEFENSE MINISTRY CHARGES CPP DECEPTION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has been harping on supposed violation of human rights by the government but has been contradicting itself on such principles, the Ministry of Defense said yesterday as it released captured CPP documents.

"The most brazen form of deception is shown in the so-called political program of the NDF (National Democratic Front)," the ministry said.

The NDF political program states: "The people's coalition government shall safeguard and promote the democratic rights of the people, among them, freedom of speech and of the press, freedom of assembly, association, and movement, freedom of religion, and the right to due process."

But captured CPP documents show that in the first six months of this year, the party ordered the execution of over 80 civilians who had either publicly spoken against the party or organized political groups to oppose the movement, the Defense Ministry said.

"In the same period, the CPP liquidated 26 government officials and 36 non-military government personnel assigned to development work in the rural areas--all of whom were considered guilty of 'crimes against the people.'"

The documents, released in the wake of a public confession by Catholic priest Fr. Edgardo Kangleon on his links with the CPP, showed infiltration of the media and the church and conduct of underground propaganda.

The CPP, the Defense Ministry said, has embarked on a program to set up "propaganda coalition" with the left-wing social democrats (Light-A-Fire and April 6 Movement) and the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas, the moderate faction of the local communist movement.

The coalition would engage in both "legal" (through legitimate media channels) and "illegal" (underground) propaganda work.

The ministry said targets of recruitment are "priests working in guerrilla zones," "justice-oriented religious groups," "superiors of religious congregations," and "foreign missionaries."

COLUMNIST RECALLS SPIRITED PROTEST OF PAST

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Dec 82 pp 6, 14

[Column by Arlene Babst: "Lacaba: Remembrance of Things Future"]

[Text] JOSE F. LACABA, poet, journalist, screenplay author, was 27 when Martial Law was declared in the Philippines in 1972. He was then avidly read in the Philippines Free Press and subsequently the Asia-Philippines Leader for his intense reports on the growing politization of young Filipinos in Manila campuses and throughout the country.

The years he covered were the tumultuous half-dozen between 1966 and 1972, and if a beginning date must be pegged, it might be October 24, 1966, when a little over a hundred demonstrators marched peacefully into the driveway of the old Manila Hotel, protesting against the ongoing "Manila Summit" headed by American President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Lacaba wrote of that 1966 demonstration that "This was a time when a turnout of one hundred in a demonstration was considered terrific by the activists themselves, and there were more than a hundred there at the Manila Hotel that day."

Of later demonstrations (those of the stormy early 70s), Lacaba and the rest of the then-free Philippine press would record rallies, marches, sit-ins, teach-ins and outright battles involving 20 or 50 thousand Filipinos, massing together at Plaza Miranda, or in front of Malacanang, the US Embassy on Roxas Boulevard, or Congress on Burgos Drive. Twenty to 50 thousand Filipinos, most of them students, were--in those days--willing to stand up and be counted.

First led by students from Manila universities and colleges, those protests of a dozen long years ago soon included farmers, factory workers, jeepney drivers, nuns, priests and some professionals.

"The students who now hurled insults at the cops around Congress," Lacaba wrote of the famous January 26, 1970 confrontation, "differed from the rest of their countrymen only in that they did not bother to hide their contempt or express it in bitter whispers."

That night of violence pitted young boys and girls against the police and the military; today, twelve years after, we are back to hiding our contempt and expressing it only in bitter, fearful whispers.

Reading the 15 reports collected in Jose Lacaba's Days of Disquiet, Nights of Rage, one almost has to wonder if today's rather quiet citizenry, to put this kindly, had really once produced the vivid Filipinos of those protest years.

Thousands and thousands and thousands of them, and right here in our city, not just in some distant provinces or hills, but right through streets and areas we drive through every day--Roxas Boulevard, Burgos Drive, Quezon Bridge and the Quiapo of Plaza Miranda, Recto and Avenida and Mendiola.

The contrast between then and now is astounding. I can almost appreciate the cocky scorn with which a government official recnelty derided the "legal opposition"; he said. We laugh at the opposition, you know; We look on them with contempt; We tell them to their face that they live in Fantasyland, they can't even get their act together.

But even he conceded that "the real opposition is in the hills. Then we quite respect."

And, one remembers with a mixture of pride and sadness, the students were respected, too; perhaps because they had shown that they were willing to fight for their rights. Must political power always grow out of the barrel of a gun?

Perhaps it is better to read Mr. Lacaba's retrospective as if it were a document caught in a time-warp, a remembrance of things still future. A remembrance of Filipinos who put their own bodies, their very lives, where their chants and slogans were, marching in rain or scorching sun day after day for long hours, bearing the truncheons of police on their heads, their faces, their backs, their stomachs, sometimes even getting blasted by pillboxes or molotovs or bullets.

A number of them died. It was as serious as that. As Lacaba wrote: "The First Quarter Storm was no dinner party."

Today it is an almost completely different scene, but, as Lacaba wrote of Kalookan in 1971: "The surface is deceptive, and underneath boils who knows what reservoirs of rage. In this, Kalookan is the country in miniature, a place where peace and order obtain because the powers that be wield power with an iron hand, and the people who are ruled over are either too indifferent or too terrified to protest. Peace is born of terror, order is created at the point of a gun, and both are preserved by making it difficult for any kind of dissent to survive.

"It is when dissent springs up despite all obstacles, when the indifferent embrace involvement and the terrified shake off their fear, that the peace is shattered and order crumbles."

And then what?

PHILIPPINES

FIVE KILLED IN DAVAO BATTLE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Dec 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] TAGUM, Davao del Norte, Dec. 9--Two commanders of the New People's Army, one of them a woman, and three other dissidents were killed in an encounter with Constabulary troopers at barangay Tagdalongdong, San Mariano town, this province, at about 2 p.m. yesterday.

The slain NPA commander, as identified by PC authorities here were Maxima Roneroso, 22, alias "Kumander Ligaya"; and Rodolfo Conabe, 24, alias "Kumander Kikoy." The three other fatalities were Fermin Abad, 23, with two identified only as Eddie and Narding.

Col. Milton H. Tiburcio, PC-INP commander here, said a team of PC soldiers and CHDF men led by CIC Macario Jordan of the 437th PC company, were on combat patrol in sitio Tagdalongdong when they encountered an undetermined number of heavily armed men.

The gunbattle lasted about 30 minutes.

Tiburcio said Kumander Ligaya was a top NPA lecturer covering Agusan province and some northern towns in Davao del Norte. She was a former political science student of St. Joseph's College in Butuan city.

Kumander Kikoy was a leader of an NPA semi-legal team responsible for recruiting new NPA members in this province.

Firearms of the dead were taken by their companions. However, a hand grenade, an organization chart of the NPA and documents, assorted medicine, and a set of acupuncture needles were recovered at the encounter site. (Ped Velasco)

CSO: 4200/235

CEBU GOVERNOR BACKS 'WE FORUM' CLOSURE

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 10 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by John Teo. Tagle]

[Text] "Actually, I have nothing to say about the arrest of the WE FORUM people. But, I have faith that the Minister of National Defense had to make first a very careful and thorough study of the case before recommending for the issuance of the Presidential Commitment Order (PCO)," Governor Eduardo R. Gullas told the Visayan Herald in an interview yesterday in his office at the Capitol Building, when asked for a statement on the arrest of editor-publisher Jose Buirgos Jr., his staff and others.

"Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is a good trial lawyer," Gullas continued, "and I am sure that he had taken the proper steps under the aegis of the law, prior to making the arrest."

When asked from his own observation, if there are members of the local media who may get a PCO because they have been attacking the administration, Gullas said: "I don't think so. If there is a move to make any arrest now, it should have been made a long time ago. Despite the "caninely" and "asininely" bad criticism against the government by some commentators--not one of them has ever been arrested."

"Really, there is a need now for the Ministry of Public Information to lay down the guidelines to determine as to who could be radio commentators," Gullas stressed.

Some radio commentators' performances are cheap and disgusting and fall way down below the acceptable quality of good journalism. "To make the grade of this particular profession, one should study elementary logic, sociology and psychology in order to be listened to, be fully understood and win the respect of the listening public," Gullas explained.

CSO: 4200/240

CLOSURE OF 'WE FORUM' CRITICIZED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 10 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] "The closure of the WE Forum was a bad decision, bad for our country and our people and worse for President Marcos himself, who had only recently made a celebrated effort to correct his image with the Western Press'..

Such is a portion of today's THIRD POWER of DYLA-FM (93.1 Mhz.) and BRASO TERSERO of DYLA-AM (909 Khz.). Both editorials are hosted by Magr. Achilles D. Dakay, a "labor padre" and DYLA station manager.

"The WE Forum", according to the Third Power, "was faulted for allegedly engaging in a conspiracy to overthrow the government".

"Except for the conspiracy angle, a goodly number of the media in the country to day would now be shaking in their boots," says the broadcast editorial.

Today's Third Power and Braso Tersero also express the belief that if media is to "cover in fear now and in the days or years to come, the loser would not be media but the people whom media serve.....because they would then be denied one of the most basic rights any people might hold sacred: the right to know."

The Editorial further states "If media say something wrong against the government," closure is not the remedy but an educated government should "find it in themselves to respond, clarify the issues, state their position, let the people know where they stand."

The Third Power and Braso Tersero editorials observe that "comments adverse to the government have found print even in publications reputedly owned by the President's own men.

This observation, the editorial explains, may be due to the fact that "toeing the government line drives the readers away, opposition materials attract readers.....and in business you do whatever needs to be done to sell your product."

The editorials also admits that the Philippine media do not perform in good light amid repeated public pronouncements of government leaders that "they don't want a docile and subservient press."

The Third Power (English) and Braso Tersero (Cebuano) are aired daily except Sunday over DYLA-FM and DYLAAM.

COLUMNIST CALLS FOR END TO GRAFT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Dec 82 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Tough Action Needed to Stem Graft in Government"]

[Text] OF graft and corruption in the government, a former President of the Philippines once said: "Like sin in man, they may not be completely eradicated. But they can be minimized to a degree tolerable to the civic conscience of the community." Neither St. Michael, with his sword, or Hercules loosing a flood, could have cleansed the government at every level of its present affliction, he added. Only by example at the very top, he asserted, is the remedy. The healing process, he says may be hastened by constant application of disinfectants and periodic removal of diseased parts.

Considering the extent that graft and corruption have permeated every level of government, example at the highest echelons may no longer be effective panaceas. With the bureau of internal revenue as an example, it may be safely pointed out that despite the proven probity and integrity of the three commissioners, bribery and extortion is still rampant in that branch of the public service. Not even raising the take-home pay of government personnel would have any effect in so far as minimizing graft and corruption in the BIR, Deputy Revenue Commissioner Romulo M. Villa admits.

Having assumed massive proportions and malignant forms, graft and corruption can only be minimized now by resort to drastic measures. Graft and corruption can be made less profitable even highly risky business by (1) the application of the net worth method of investigation of those who have previously amassed wealth beyond their means while in office, accompanied by enforcement of Republic Act No. 1379 which calls for the forfeiture to the State of any property or asset found to have been unlawfully acquired by a public officer and (2) initiation of an honest-to-goodness drive against grafters starting with those in the higher rungs of officialdom.

If previous drives against crooks in the public service failed to arrest the spread of the cancer, it is all because of the campaigns of this as well as previous administration have been selective and at times inconsistent. More often than not they were directed against the small fry in government. The trend had become so obvious that Justice Manuel Pamaran, chairman of the Sandiganbayan, was moved to decry the then Tanodbayan's reluctance to move against the "big fishes" in the service. Crooks were merely retired or allowed to resign, their loot still intact. Prosecution and confiscation of ill-gotten gains should discourage and deter those in the public service.

ANOTHER GROUP DISOWNS MISUARI

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text] ZAMBOANGA CITY, Dec. 15--Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, said today that the Moro National Liberation Front is rocked anew by a power struggle and dissension.

He said disenchanted Tausog field commanders led by Joning Abubakar, son of the late Jolo mayor, formed a nine-man junta that disowned Nur Misuari, self-exiled MNLF leader, as head of the movement.

Ver made the disclosure in an interview after he delivered a speech during the celebration here of the second anniversary of the Naval Forces Southern Philippines (Navforsouth) under the command of Commodore Alfredo V. Divion.

Other AFP officers who joined the observance were Maj. Gen. Vicente M. Piccio, Jr., Air Force chief; Rear Admiral Simeon M. Alejandro, Navy chief; and Brig. Gen. Cirilo A. Bueno, Jr., PC-INP Region IX commander.

Ver spoke of the MNLF's decimation and said it is no longer a threat to national security.

Nonetheless, he directed commanders of the ground, sea, and air components of the AFP in Mindanao Philippines to remain vigilant.

Ver said Abubakar's junta, representing several Tausog MNLF field commanders, was the latest group to reject Misuari.

The first was Hassin Salamat, a self-exiled Maguindanao MNLF leader from Cotabato, he said.

A few months ago, Maranaw, "Kumander" Pando formed a junta in Tawi-Tawi and deposed Misuari as commander of MNLF elements in Tawi-Tawi and Basilan, Ver said.

Ver said he has ordered that the weeding out and rehabilitation of misfits in the AFP be stepped up.

He discussed the revelations made by detained Samar priest, Fr. Edgardo A. Kangleon. He also spoke of Fr. Zacarias Agatep, who was killed in an encounter in Ilocos Sur, and Fr. Conrado Balweg who operates in Northern Luzon and has a \$200,000 price on his head.

CSO: 4200/236

PHILIPPINES

COMMANDER REPORTS NPA SOLICITATION 'RACKET'

Cebu city VISAYAN HERALD in English 10 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Alvin Arpon]

[Text] HINUNDAYAN, Southern Leyte--Subversives have increased their solicitation rate from sympathizers from the usual 10 percent share per harvest to 30 percent.

This was revealed recently by Lt. Col. Jesus Almaden Jr., Southern Leyte Provincial Commander, in a conference with municipal mayors in the province.

This quota includes money and palay.

Reliable reports said that contributors have been irked by these demands of the NPA but they find it hard to report this to military authorities for fear of reprisals from both sides.

Col. Almaden however informed the municipal mayors that if these people could rally and come out in the open to denounce the NPA extortion, he would be glad to protect their identities.

CSO: 4200/240

HUMAN RIGHTS DEMONSTRATION PLANNED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 10 Dec 82 p 4

[Guided Missile column by Danny M. Gonzales: "A Big One"]

[Text] AT THIS writing, a big demonstration was being prepared. Initiated by the Coalition Against People's Persecution (CAPP), the demo is scheduled for Sunday, Dec. 12. Venue of the mass action is Fuente Osmena. And it promises to be a big one. For the CAPP--being a coalition--is composed of several aggrupations. Students, farmers, professionals, businessmen, mediamen, the clergy, etc.

Its Aim

THE AIM of this mass action is to call attention to the sad plight of people who are being persecuted. It will also dramatize the many cases of such persecutions. Hopefully, the authorities concerned should be made aware of what is going on and thus be jolted into action.

The First

THIS SUNDAY'S demo will be the first mass action that the CAPP will undertake. But, definitely, it will not be the last. For persecutions are not expected to stop with one demonstration. In all likelihood, therefore, another activity to protest persecutions will be undertaken by CAPP.

Emerging Force

EVEN BEFORE it could flex its muscles and show them to all and sundry, I for see the CAPP to be an emerging force of influence to reckon with. For it is a non-partisan body. In fact, it has invited various groups regardless of political persuasion to join it. The only requirement, it seems, is that one must be opposed to persecutions. And who could have a quarrel with the cause it is espousing--except for the perpetrators of the persecutions themselves. Even some people identified with the administration, who feel strongly against injustice, could qualify as members of the CAPP.

CSO: 4200/240

CEBU OPPOSITION FORCES EVALUATED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 9 Dec 82 p 4

[Guided Missile column by Danny M. Gonzales: "Cebu's Opposition"]

[Text] WHAT's the latest in the opposition front in Cebu? Well, from the looks of it, the various opposition groups are not as active as they used to be. But with news about an election to be held in the near future, they're back with some activities here and there. Even including visits to nearby provinces. But who are Cebu's oppositionists? That question, of course, should prod us to a discussion. Hence, an update on who are who in Cebu's opposition front.

The More Active

DEFINITELY the more active are the PDP-LABAN group, headed by Tony Cuenco and Dodong Holganza, and the Unido group, headed by Billy Legaspi and George Baladjay. Of course, next in line--surprisingly, is Toma Ca...bangbang's Federal party--what with his Philippine statehood advocates never tiring of telling unbelievers what a beautiful Philippines we would have under America. By active here, of course, we mean in point of activities.

The SDP

WHAT USED to be an active group--thanks to Andy Corominas--is no longer so. For Andy, one of the sincerest men I know, has seemingly lost interest in politics. However, what's amazing is that despite this slowing down, is is--as an individual leader--drawing more and more followers who are personally loyal to him. Is Andy really losing interest in politics? Or is this some kind of a strategy? Will he pull a surprise?

People's Party

TALKING of surprise, one group that is also expected to spring it is the People's Party. It's silent as a political group. But those identified with it, notably the popular radio commentator Migs Enriquez, are doing a lot of activities in point of service and contact with the people. Is the party up to something? I'm inclined to believe so.

Pusyon Bisaya

OF COURSE, the Pusyon Bisaya is making noise--even if by remote control. For Nic-Nic Logarta, whose tape recorded voice is aired on radio, isn't seen much in Cebu. But at least, the group he heads is having some activity--even if only through a radio broadcast.

Partido Democrata

FROM THE looks of it, the Partido Democrata is practically dead, at the moment. Most of its stalwarts belong to either the inactive or the active group now with Tome Cabangbang's statehood movement. Will the party be revived when the election season comes around?

Liberal Party

THE PLANNED revival of the Liberal Party here in Cebu could not take off from the ground. Obviously, there was dearth of funds. And, perhaps, leadership. As for its old counterpart, the Nacionalista Party, the members are around but scattered. Which means that they are not yet moving as one. Perhaps, like the LP, it's having problems with both funds and leadership.

CSO: 4200/240

MANILA PAPER CONFIRMS CPP INFILTRATION OF CHURCH

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "CPP Infiltration of the Church"]

[Text] THE REVELATIONS of Fr. Edgardo Kangleon in his nine-page sworn statement, copies of which were made public by the Ministry of National Defense the other day, have brought to light the communist infiltration of the Church, not only in Samar but in other parts of the country as well.

The statement provides an inside view into how the Communist Party of the Philippines wins over a young priest before his ordination and exploits him and the Church facilities and funds available to him in promoting Marxist programs and objectives in the country.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is right in digging deeper into these revelations, for they point to an extensive clandestine effort of the dissident movement to infiltrate the biggest single institution in the country--the Catholic Church. The defense minister has ordered a follow-up on what he has described as the threads that Fr. Kangleon has unravelled from the web of communist conspiracy. The CPP's effort to infiltrate the Church is aimed at destroying the biggest obstacle to dissident victory--the Church which counts among its followers at least 90 percent of the Filipino people.

One question that is being raised is what prompted Fr. Kangleon to come out into the open and make a clean breast of it all? There are insinuations that pressure might have been exerted on him.

The sworn statement contains part of the answer to the question. As narrated by Fr. Kangleon, he began to entertain doubts about the movement toward the end of last August when he began to ask himself: Is the majority always right? Where lies individual initiative? Does a movement which espouses atheism respect the rights of individuals which in a way come from divine law? How much loss of lives and properties will this incur so much so that our people will recover from them? "Questions like these," according to Fr. Kangleon, "were not fully answered and I had been in the revolutionary movement for three years."

During the interrogation by Enrile, Fr. Kangleon admitted that he had made a big mistake about the movement. He said the realities of the movement did

not measure up to his aspirations, his idealism. As he explained, it was this same idealism, these aspirations which prompted him to embrace the movement.

The Kangleon case is significant to both the government and the Church. It gives ample warning to how insidious the dissident movement is. The Church itself must respond positively to the revelations because they indicate part of the success of the dissident movement in infiltrating the various sectors of Philippine society.

CSO: 4200/240

COLUMNIST COMPARES COMMUNIST CRUSADE TO WITCH HUNT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Dec 82 pp 6, 15

[Column by Ninez Cacho Olivares: "Reds, Witch-Hunts and Cures"]

[Text] THE question may well be asked: what is it in the anti-Communist crusade which heads of state and political leaders have found to be so useful and so attractive? The answer, I believe, lies in the most fundamental assumption of Communism, which is, that the thinking, behavior, the hopes and attitudes of man is determined and shaped by this position on the economic pole.

In the so-called free world of Capitalism, the superior machinery and technique of propaganda have elevated the excesses of Communism, the ruthlessness of Communist leaders, and the tactics of Communism onto the level of a pervasive evil.

With the failings of Capitalism, failings like economic crises, scarcity of prime commodities, unemployment, exploitation, and the manifold forms of social injustices blamed on the machinations of Communists and Communist sympathizers by well-oiled and powerful propaganda machines, any crusade against Communism by anybody, saint or devil, is automatically transformed into a shining, all-embracing virtue.

Thus, an anti-Communist crusade, invariably pursued in the name of national security and for the attainment of national greatness or the illusion thereof easily becomes the excuse for the subjugation of non-conformists, the subsidizing of orthodoxy and the gradual elimination of dissent. The logical consequence, therefore, of anti-Communism is not the suppression of the Communists but the silencing and punishment of those who think and act along liberal and progressive lines.

With the crusade against Communism arousing the almost religious zeal of presidents and political leaders, such cardinal sins as corruption and official thievery, and such failings as form the cause of social stagnation and political and economic puppetry are glossed over or completely dissembled by the emotion of hate engendered by the heat of anti-Communism.

Hence, progress in its positive aspect is rendered difficult if not impossible and the creative instincts are all but totally stifled. What acquire

institutional character are graft, corruption, and abuse of power and the desire of it permanently. Inevitably, all these develop as ultimately main products of anti-Communism.

When the story of this country during the last fifteen years is finally written and the last crazy quilt which completes the puzzle is laid in place, the feature that will stand out as prominently as graft and corruption is the witch-hunt, complete with the smear.

The first, it must be admitted, is indigenous to the country, although its manifold variations and its astronomic proportions were inspired from abroad. Its perfection, however, must be credited to the tremendous capacity of the Filipinos for improving on the foreign model. But the second--the witch-hunt, with its accompanying smear--is distinctly an American product. And if it has to have a label in the history book, that label must read: "Made in the USA."

Witch-hunting and smearing actually began, as only to be expected, during the first Liberal administration. But at that time, the act partook of the legitimate nature of an open and relentless campaign against a very active Communist leadership and its vast and potent arm, the Huks. Save for the bitter protests aroused by the abuses perpetrated by the still unreformed soldiery in the remote barrios and settlements in Central Luzon and in some parts of Quezon and Laguna, the Filipino public accepted the campaign as a necessity.

But the Huks and their Communist leaders proved to be better organized and equipped than the authorities had thought them to be, and the undisciplined Constabulary or army troopers were hardly adequate to stem the enemy tide. And so the situation deteriorated to a point where the sound of machine gun duels between the Huks and the government forces could be heard at a place as near Manila as Quezon City.

Nothing will encourage the witch-hunters more than a show of fear on the part of their victims. The witch-hunters will mistake the silence of the quarry as an acceptance of their superiority and they will be inspired to be as reckless and irresponsible as ever.

The best and only weapon, therefore, against the current aggression is a clean conscience and a heavy dose of good, old fashioned guts. The thing to do is not to allow any accusation to go unanswered. The thing to do is to expose the investigators as well as their informers as nothing but a gang of self-serving obscurantists whose staple, now and in the future, is a pack of lies--lies which are enshrined in long, malicious and ungrammatical dosseirs.

The words aren't mine. They belong to a well-respected Filipino columnist, the late I.P. Soliongco and taken from the book, Soliongco Today, by Renato Constantino.

The first six paragraphs were written in 1971, the next three paragraphs belong to the year 1964 and the last two were written in 1961.

RALLY HITS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Dec 82 p 14

[Text] Some 3,000 people converged in front of Camp Auinaldo yesterday afternoon to denounce alleged violation of human rights in the country.

The rally, held in celebration of the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of which the Philippines is one of the signatories, was attended by workers, slum dwellers, clergy members, professionals, and students.

A church representative condemned alleged state repression of the clergy in their "active involvement to work with the poor and among the oppressed masses."

He cited the continued detention of church workers and the arrest of Fr. Edgardo Kangleon, director of the Catbalogan Social Action Center in Western Samar.

A representative from the WOMEN (Women In Media Now) read their statement of protest against the closure of the "We Forum" tabloid newspaper.

She said that the arrest and detention of its editor, Jose G. Burgos, Jr., writers, and columnists was "a violation of the constitutional right of press freedom and belies all government avowals of the existence of press freedom in the country."

A spokesman for the students claimed that the "abnormal" conditions of the country were due to the continued US government support to the present administration, foreign economic control, and other influences.

The rally was cut short when Northern Police District superintendent Brig. Gen. Tomas B. Karingal told the people to disperse.

Karingal said that Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas, Metrocom chief, was "getting impatient and had ordered its immediate dispersal because the rallyists have no permit." (Junex Doronio)

CSO: 4200/235

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION URGED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 82 p 24

[Text] The Movement for National Survival has issued a statement calling for the full restoration of political and civil liberties "to enable the full ventilation to views that will expose the real culprits behind the nation's underdevelopment, and the Filipino's poverty."

The statement was issued by the MNS committee on political and civil Liberties and released through MNS spokesman Reynaldo T. Fajardo.

The full text of the committee statement reads as follows:

"There is a need to restore immediately the political and civil liberties of the Filipino people to enable the full ventilation of views that will expose the real culprits behind the nation's perennial underdevelopment, and the Filipino's poverty. Such a restoration is also necessary to enable the defenseless to organize themselves against the forces behind the inflation that is dispossessing virtually all classes and sectors of Philippine society.

"Political and civil liberties have generally been equated with human rights. But a more telling reason in favor of the restoration of these liberties is to enable our people to understand the mechanics and strategem by which the entire nation has been held in captivity by foreign forces who have a vested interest in seeing maintained the underdeveloped character of the country's economy.

Knowledge is power, and this is what must be brought to our people: the knowledge about their own condition, and the real causes behind it. Knowledge of the real reasons behind inflation, tight credit, unemployment, graft and corruption, social injustice and social inequalities.

"Human right means essentially and primarily the right to live. Which means, the right to work. Our policy makers must answer the question why it is that since 146, our economic system has been unable to generate sufficient employment opportunities to give every man willing to work the opportunity to do so. Why mass poverty exists, and why we remain unindustrialized while others around us are progressing by leaps and bounds.

"We can get full exposition and answer to these questions, so vital to our national survival, only with the complete restoration of political and civil liberties. Without that, our people's mind will remain in darkness, and their souls in bondage."

CENTRAL BANK ASSURES RURAL BANKS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] RURAL banks will continue to enjoy tax exemption privileges and credit subsidies through rediscounting, the Central Bank said yesterday.

The CB gave the assurance because of apprehensions among rural banks that the present tax exemption and credit subsidies will be removed in line with the policy of encouraging more competition among various financial institutions.

The subsidies and tax exemption benefits will not be withdrawn in the foreseeable future because such a move will defeat the purpose of ongoing banking reforms, specifically, strengthening the financial base of rural banks, the CB said.

However, the CB urged rural banks to generate their own funds from other sources to gradually reduce their dependence on cheap funds from the CB.

AS A matter of policy, the CB said, subsidies are given only during the formative stages of a rural banks.

It added that one way for rural banks to generate their own funds is to tap idle funds in the countryside, which can then be used for financing development projects in the rural areas.

The CB noted that there are some rural banks that do not avail themselves of re-discounting from the CB.

It cited the cases of rural bnk in Rosario, Cavite, and another in Batangas which generated P17.78 million and P9.1 million in time and savings deposits from local residents.

The two banks, the CB said, hardly availed themselves of rediscounting, but instead tapped locally generated deposits to fund development projects.

CSO: 4200/240

PRIME RATE SCHEME OK'D

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Dec 82 p 14

[Text] The monetary board Friday approved a package of measures that completed the deregulation of the country's interest rates and rationalized Central Bank policies to stabilize market rates.

Approved by the MB at its meeting Friday were the following:

- Institution of a prime rate system essentially with a 90-day prime rate;
- Deferment of the scheduled lowering of the required reserves against short-term deposits and deposit substitutes (money market placements); and
- Elimination of the 3.0 per cent interest paid on the bank reserves with the CB.

Adoption of the prime rate system for 90-day loans would provide a sort of benchmark for short-term loans, whose present ceilings of 18 per cent and 16 per cent for unsecured and secured borrowings, respectively, will be lifted by Jan. 1.

The short-term prime rate system, according to the CB, is intended to provide borrowers with up-to-date information on the lowest effective rate which a bank will charge its established clients on availments of ₱500,000 and up with a maturity of about 90 days, when the availments are not re-discountable with the CB at preferred rates.

The CB said it will monitor interest rate movements to detect extreme variations in short-term prime rates as well as divergence in the direction of the short-term prime rate and the Manila reference rate. (MRR).

At the same time, the CB announced the scheduled lowering of the reserve requirements against short-term deposits and deposit substitutes has been deferred "to prevent the build-up of excess liquidity which would lead to a rise in the inflation rate and a further deterioration in the balance of payments."

Such requirements now stand at 18 per cent of total peso short-term deposit liabilities and deposit substitutes.

However, the increase in reserve requirements from 2.0 per cent to 3.0 per cent against long-term deposits and deposit substitutes shall continue as scheduled.

The CB said that with these measures, the 3.0 per cent interest paid on reserve deposits of banks with the CB, originally aimed at mitigating the impact on spreads in 1977-1978 when lending rate ceilings were changed from nominal to effective rates, becomes unnecessary and will no longer be paid starting next month.

At the same time, banks are being encouraged to purchase treasury bonds issued for reserve purposes at an interest rate of 4.0 per cent.

Under this policy, the cost of financial intermediation of banking institutions was expected to stabilize and be more responsive to changes in market conditions.

The CB added that loans may continue to be subjected to a fixed rate of interest stated as a single rate, or on the basis of the current reference rate plus a margin agreed upon by the parties.

The MB also approved other policies concerning national treasury borrowings from the CB in line with the move to rationalize and develop the securities market.

These measures are as follows:

1. Replacement of the reserve-eligible taxable government securities earning less than 4.0 per cent per annum (except those issued for capitalization purposes and to cover the requirements of the Philippine-Japan commodity loan agreement) by reserve-eligible treasury bonds earning a standard rate of 4.0 per cent starting Jan. 1.
2. Limitation of the treasury bond issues to an amount that can be absorbed by the banking system for its reserve requirements;
3. Replacement of the budgetary loans with marketable treasury instruments; and
4. Utilization of all or part of proceeds obtained from T notes issued to replace maturing CBCIs to build up deposits under a special frozen account and/or to retire existing obligations, especially those carrying low rates of interest.

CSO: 4200/235

REBEL ENVOYS TO UN PLANNED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mal Parale]

[Text] FIRST, it was rebel priests.

Now, it's rebel envoys.

Documents declassified by the defense ministry yesterday showed that the rebel movement plans to send its own representatives to the United Nations to drum up support from "sympathetic" nations in its move to seize the government.

The additional documents, which detained rebel priest Fr. Edgardo Kangleon told defense reporters were prepared by the underground movement, said men in the diplomatic service "sharing the ideals of the movement" would be tapped for the UN campaign.

The Documents did not specify how the rebel representatives to the international body would be funded. Intelligence information gathered by the military showed that the underground movement is having a hard time paying its armed regulars and other field workers.

Two detained dissident recruits--Antonio Asistio and Juanito Delmida--said in an interview at Camp Aguinaldo that they used to receive P200 each as "monthly salary."

Asistio, a former University of the Philippines student and dissident project analyst, and Delamida, a liaison man for the movement, were arrested during a raid at the Catbalogan (Samar) Social Action Center last Sept. 1. The center, operating under Fr. Kangleon, was allegedly a propaganda front of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, army chief, said the dissidents have resorted to marijuana farming to augment their dwindling funds.

The Declassified documents divided into three forms the international support for the "people's war."

The first is "political and material support for the people's forces, including recognition of legitimate representatives of the Filipino people."

Second is the "cutting off of international political and material support for the Marcos regime."

Third is "a massive international movement against US intervention in the Philippines and the use of the Philippines for US intervention in other countries."

The Documents specified that the bulk of the international support for the rebel movement will be drawn from socialist or communist countries.

Capitalist countries with "progressive organizations and institutions" will also be tapped, according to the documents.

The dissident movement, the document showed, has identified itself with "other liberation movements" in the world as part of its campaign for international help.

The documents declared that the rebel movement supports "all people who struggle, as we do, against US imperialism and all reaction, particularly the people of El Salvador in Latin America, the people of Namibia and Tanzania in Africa, the Palestinian people in the Middle East, the Maubere people of East Timor and the people of Thailand in Asia."

CSO: 4200/240

LEYTE POWER FOR LUZON GRID URGED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Dec 82 p 24

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata said Leyte's geothermal reserves will have to be connected with the Luzon grid because of the big power supply from the province.

Virata said that even if large industries are set up in the Visayan province, Leyte will still have excess power supply, all coming from geothermal sources.

He cited the potential of nearby Biliran island which is believed to have greater reserves than those found in Tongonan. He said the Biliran reserves, once developed, will be in excess of Leyte's power requirements.

He said this is the reason why the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) submitted a memorandum favoring the interconnection of Leyte to the Luzon's grid where there is larger power demand.

Leyte's excess power will be connected to Luzon through a submarine cable project whose cost is estimated at \$260 million.

Virata said the power supply will reach Sorsogon through the island of Samar.

NAPOCOR said that the geothermal fields in Biliran island is very promising and it is likely that additional energy will be discovered to supply not only the industrial loads in Leyte.

It was gathered that the success ratio in discovering geothermal reserves in Biliran is one to three against the country's whole ratio of one successful well for every four wells drilled.

Virata also said that the proposed preferential power rates in Leyte is still under consideration. However, he said that even if industries are set up in the province with lower power rates, Leyte will still have excess power.

NAPOCOR, in a memorandum, said the interconnection of Leyte to Luzon has some benefits. For one, it said that Luzon's dependence to oil-powered plants will be further reduced, resulting in an oil consumption cut of 6.6 million barrels by 1986.

Thus, NAPOCOR said the country's oil import bill by that time would be reduced by \$224 million.

The government-controlled corporation further said that with Luzon's large and varied reserve capacity, the interconnection will enable NAPOCOR to serve additional industries in Leyte without waiting for the completion of additional power plants in Leyte.

CSO: 4200/235

BILIRAN POWER PROJECT SET

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 82 p 25

[Text] Development works at the geothermal-rich Biliran island north of Leyte will start in full swing next year as the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) pursues its interconnection project.

Sources at the ministry of energy said yesterday that one geothermal field found in the island will be included in the 1983 geothermal development projects together with those of Palinpinon and Tongonan.

Sixty-four wells have been programmed to be drilled next year and an estimated 333 megawatts of steam field are expected to be proven.

The sources also noted that a more aggressive participation from other geothermal private contractors such as Occidental Oil, Total Exploration of France, AGIP and Chevron/Caltex is expected in 1983.

NAPOCOR sources, on the other hand, said the \$260 million submarine cable project linking Leyte's geothermal reserves to the Luzon grid is being pursued instead of the proposed preferential power rates in the island.

NAPOCOR said the development of the Tongonan geothermal source and its interconnection with Luzon have already been appraised by major financial institutions like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan.

According to NAPOCOR, the appraisal done at the request of the Philippine government concluded that the projects were not only economically feasible but also a "strategic hedge against future oil crises."

On this basis, NAPOCOR said OECF of Japan has provided soft loans for the Tongonan geothermal field development and power plant construction and the first stage of the interconnection line.

A similar interconnection project from Palinpinon's geothermal resources to Panay island via Guimaras island is also being planned by NAPOCOR in view of the projected power supply excess in Negros island.

NEW CPP STRATEGY INDICATED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] An assemblyman from Mindanao said yesterday that there are strong indications that the Communist Party of the Philippines plans to send members through seminaries to become priests or ministers who will ultimately go underground a few years after ordination.

Calling the CPP plan "a new strategy via the gospel," Minister of State Antonio R. Tupaz (KBL, Agusan del Norte) said the CPP may soon depart from the strategy of converting priests or churchmen to become rebels but instead enrol young ideologues in seminaries to become leaders of subversion and rebellion soon after ordination.

State Minister Tupaz, who is the chief regional action officer of the First Lady for the 11 basic needs and six basic services in Northern Mindanao, said his findings are based on a continuing dialogue he has been conducting in his region during the last five months.

Tupaz expressed confidence, however, that the churches in the Philippines can police themselves and can see through this new communist method of subversion via the gospel.

He said church leaders in his region are solidly anti-communist and have a working idea of this new CCP strategy."

The Agusan del Norte solon, who is the KBL whip of Region 10, said that Northern Mindanao is one of the regions where the NPA is active.

He said he has had several interviews and dialogues with barangay people who revealed to him the new plan to infiltrate the church through the seminaries.

"There will no longer be priests becoming rebels; there will be rebels becoming priests, then becoming rebels in full circle," Tupaz said.

CSO: 4200/241

LEYTE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE SEEN

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 10 Dec 82 p 12

[Article by Chito De La Torre]

[Text] LEYTE--Leyte Governor Benjamin T. Romualdez is planning to establish an export processing zone near the capital city of Tacloban, complete with an airstrip, a port and wharf facility.

A reliable source said that the export processing zone is envisioned to facilitate the bringing in of needed raw material imports and the bringing out of semi-processed or fully manufactured exports goods.

The development of the planned project entails a huge budgetary outlay running into millions of pesos.

In a related development, the Ministry of Public Works and Highways reported that the port project at Catbalogan, Samar will be completed soon.

When finished, this foreign-assisted infrastructure project will bolster the economic endeavors of the general public, but more particularly the fishermen and tradesmen.

Meanwhile, the port of San Jose in Northern Samar is already more than 55 per cent completed, the source said.

The MPWH also reported that four new flood control and drainage projects have been programmed for construction in the three provinces comprising the island of Samar.

These are in addition to the schistosomiasis control project which was last reported as over 90 per cent accomplished already early last month, in Basey, Samar.

The river control projects are located in Catarman and Catubig towns (Northern Samar), and Llorente (Eastern Samar).

In Catbalogan, the government is undertaking a new drainage project.

SHIFT TO COAL BY CEMENT FIRMS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 82 p 27

[Text] Two cement plants in Mindanao will start operating their respective coal-fired kilns on Saturday, signalling the implementation of the government program to wean the country's industries away from dependence on imported oil.

Principal targets of the nationwide coal conversion program--a part of the cement industry's rationalization program which is one of the government's 11 major industrial projects--are the mining, cement and power generating industries, the heaviest users of bunker oil which is derived from petroleum.

The two cement plants will be the first to convert to coal under the program. They are Floro Cement Corp. in Lugait, Misamis Oriental and Iligan Cement Corp. in Iligan city.

Underscoring the significance of the event will be the presence of Minister of Industry and Trade Roberto V. Ongpin and Minister of Energy Geronimo Z. Velasco at the inauguration of the coal mills of the two plants.

Ongpin is the chairman of the Philippine Cement Industry authority (PCIA) while Velasco is the chairman of the National Coal authority (NCA), the two agencies implementing the program.

The multi-million-peso program is being funded by Development Bank of the Philippines under the Coal Development Act.

The Floro plant, which is the top exporting cement company, has as rated capacity of 11 million cement bags per year. It is spending P46 million to construct the coal mill and support facilities from a DBP loan which it expects to pay off in three years from the savings it will realize in converting to coal.

Iligan Cement Corp., which has a rated capacity of nine million bags annually, is forking out P47 million for the conversion, likewise obtained from the DBP.

Combined, the two plants will be consuming 15,000 metric tons of domestic coal per month. With coal, they project to lower their fuel costs by about 35 per cent.

Source of their coal is the PNOC Coal Corp. which will also supply the other cement plants that are also converting to coal by next year. The NCA is installing a coal storage house in Iligan city to supply the cement companies.

Aside from the cement, mining and power industries, several other sectors are intended to benefit from the coal conversion program. One is the formerly dormant coal mining industry. The country has an estimated three billion metric tons of coal in various locations throughout the country.

Once all cement plants have converted to coal by early 1984, some 830 million liters of bunker oil they consume per year will be replaced by coal, according to the Ministry of Energy.

CSO: 4200/236

BRITISH BATTERY FIRM IN EPZA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 82 p 27

[Text] Mindex Battery Works Ltd., a Hongkong (British) firm, registered recently with the export processing zone authority to manufacture dry cell batteries at the Bataan export processing zone.

Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and EPZA Administrator Gerardo S. Espina and Y. S. Frederic Liu, general manager of Mindex Battery, signed the agreement.

The project, which will cost P23 million, will involve the production of cylindrical dry cell batteries used for heavy duty and standard purposes and button dry cell batteries used for calculators, electronic watches, hearing aids and various appliances.

The firm's annual average exports is estimated to reach \$6.525 million while its annual net dollar earnings is placed at P2.283 million and its annual tax payments at P1.695 million.

The firm plans to sell a portion of its output to the local market while the rest will be exported to its head office in Hongkong which has existing markets in the United States, Europe, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

CSO: 4200/236

AFP PEACE AND ORDER ACTIVITIES IN BICOL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Dec 82 p 10

[Text] PASACAO, Camarines Sur--Gen. Fabian Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, said that peace and order should first prevail in any locality, before economic development plans can be pursued.

Ver spoke at the three-day joint AFP amphibious exercise in barangay Caranan, this town, which started last Monday. The exercise was conducted in compliance with the President's directive for the military to work closely with the people.

The occasion also marked the surrender of 18 rebels operating in Bicol, led by one Ka Diego who turned over his firearms to Ver. Ver gave Ka Diego a coin in return for the firearm so it will not cause any harm, in keeping with an old tradition.

The surrender, negotiated by Col. Job Mayo, Jr., of the 61st PC battalion. It was believed to have resulted from the pacification drive, launched by Brig. Gen. Pedrito de Guzman, since he became Recon 5 commander last October, and from the monitoring devices installed in various barangays in the region.

De Guzman temporarily assumed authority over all participating troops in the military exercise upon their landing here. He immediately warned the troops of his stringent policies on discipline.

As of now there is no single complaint about abusive military men from nearby town and barangays.

Ver also told the residents of this town that the mobile hospital set by his men here will be left behind for the people's use.

In a short program, town mayor Romeo Reyes ticked off the numerous accomplishments of the military, saying that soldiers are also effective in winning the faith and confidence of the townspeople through peaceful means.

Other speakers in the program were Camarines Sur Governor Felix A. Fuentes-bella and Caceres Archbishop Teopilo Alberto.

Gen. Ver was accompanied by Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, PC chief and INP director-general; Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro, flag officer in command of the Philippine Navy; Maj. Gen. Vicente Piccio, Jr., commanding general of the Philippine Air Force; and Maj. Gen. Josephus Ramas, commanding general of the Philippine Army.

A tree-planting activity, with every guest, official and participating unit planting five seedlings, capped the program.

Within five or six years, Pasacao will be a forest again, de Guzman said.

CSO: 4200/235

NAVY SETS UP NEW RESERVE COMMAND

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Dec 82 p 40

[Text] A new command which will take charge of all naval reservist affairs has been formed by the Philippine Navy in Fort Bonifacio.

The new unit is the Naval Reserve Command whose forerunners, the Naval Reserve Center was deactivated also effective that day.

Guest speaker at the ceremony was PN chief Rear Admiral Simeon M. Alejandro who presented the unit's flag to Cmdr. Ramon P. Madrid, who was named to head the new unit.

In his speech, Alejandro cited the important role of reservists in national defense and security saying that they fill the needed strength of defense establishment in troubled times or peace, especially in national development efforts.

Alejandro stressed that a small and developing country like the Philippines cannot simply maintain a large standing force without invariably affecting the other priority goals and programs of the government.

Economic considerations, he said, pose the classic problem of choosing between guns and butter.

CSO: 4200/235

TOP MUSLIM OFFICIAL COMING FOR A FOUR-DAY VISIT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Article by Nelly Sindayen]

[Text] A Muslim religious official, Mohammad Ali al-Harakan, will arrive in Manila for a four-day visit starting Dec. 17 on invitation from President Marcos to "see for himself what the Mindanao situation is like," an informed source said yesterday.

Mohammad Ali al-Harakan, secretary-general of the Saudi-based Rabeta or the Muslim World League, will be staying at the Malacanang guest house while in Manila, the source said.

The Muslim official will personally assess the 13-year-old Mindanao conflict between the government and the autonomy-seeking Moro National Liberation Front, which has claimed the lives of 60,000.

Al-Harakan will go to Zamboanga city and Marawi city. The newly created Ministry of Muslim Affairs under Minister Espaldon will arrange the out-of-town trips.

The Rabeta, al-Harakan's organization which is considered to be the most highly respected Muslim religious organization in the world, for the past several years has shown deep interest in the early resolution of the Mindanao conflict.

During its annual meetings held in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the Rabeta has consistently passed resolutions urging the Philippine government to implement fully the 1976 Tripoli Agreement, which serves as the basis for putting a final end to the Mindanao conflict.

CSO: 4200/241

MNLF THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY ENDED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text] Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army commanding general, said yesterday the Moro National Liberation Front has ceased to be a potent threat to national security.

The Army commander said that the MNLF as an organization "is already a lost cause."

Ramas came out with this assessment after reviewing year-end report from Army division commanders in Southern Philippines.

According to Ramas, "the MNLF movement was so decimated by internal bickering and strike, leadership rivalry and intramurals of commanders, ranging from zone responsibilities to sharing of spoils and petty quarrels over billing and titles of positions."

Other problems rocking the organization, Ramas said, are unpaid salaries and allowances, which greatly demoralized the members.

According to Ramas, this was compounded further by the fact that while its leadership under Nur Misuari and other ranking members live in luxury abroad, the rank and file are left to the mercy of the elements and government operations.

"The momentum of the movement lost steam when the government launched its policy of reconciliation and other programs aimed at uplifting the lot of the Muslim populace," Ramas said.

Ramas also pointed out that other MNLF factions have joined in "an unholy alliance" with the Communist New People's Army in some parts of the Zamboanga peninsula and northern Mindanao.

But, he said, this alliance which will not prosper "because the ideologies of the two are diametrically opposed to each other."

"Very soon, the MNLF and the NPAs will be after each other's throat and neck," he added.

GOVERNMENT CODE PASSED ON SECOND READING

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] THE BATASANG Pambansa approved on second reading yesterday the proposed Local Government Code which seeks to promote the autonomy of local governments as self-reliant communities.

Final approval is expected by Friday.

Approval of the 178-page proposed law, also known as Parliamentary Bill No. 880, came after more than two years of public debates and hearings.

The KBL agreed at a caucus in Malacanang last Wednesday, presided over by President Marcos as KBL head, that the KBL-controlled Batasan approved the bill on or before the legislative body goes on recess for the Christmas season on or before Friday.

The proposed law does not apply to Metro Manila and the Sangguniang Pampook (regional assemblies) of Regions 9 and 12 (Western and Central Mindanao).

AMONG the salient provisions of the bill are:

--Provincial, city and municipal treasurers and assessors shall be appointed by the President, upon recommendation of the Ministry of Finance, subject to civil service law, rules and regulations.

--Asst. provincial, city and municipal treasurers shall be appointed by the Ministry of Finance upon recommendation of the local elective officials concerned

--Provinces with a population of less than 500,000 shall elect four members of their Sangguniang Panlalawigan at large; provinces with more than 500,000 but less than one million, six members, and those with more than one million, eight members.

--SANGGUNIANG Panlalawigan can reprimand, exclude from the session or suspend for not more than 60 days a member for disorderly conduct.

--There shall be eight Sangguniang Bayan members elected at large in first and second class municipalities, and six in third and lower class municipalities.

--The municipal vice mayors shall be an ex-officio member of the Sangguniang Bayan with all the rights and duties of any other member, and act as temporary presiding officer of the council in the even of disability of the mayor to preside over a regular or special session on account of absence, official business or temporary incapacity.

--THE CITY vice mayor shall be the presiding officer of Sangguniang Panlungsod and assume the office the city mayor for the latter's unexpired term in the event of permanent vacancy other than that resulting from a recall.

--The power of recall shall be exercised by at least 25 percent of the registered voters of the unit to which the local elective official subject to such recall for loss of confidence belongs.

--The cities with less than 100,000 population shall have six members of their Sangguniang Panlungsod: those with 100,000 to 200,000, eight members; more than 200,000 but not exceeding 300,000, 10 members; and more than 300,000, 12 members.

CSO: 4200/237

SOLDIERS URGED TO CULTIVATE IDLE LAND

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] ARMY FIELD commanders were ordered yesterday to open idle lands in their respective headquarters for cultivation by soldiers who are not on field assignments.

Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, army chief, required the use of the idle hours of soldiers in productive projects to save on food expenditures for troopers.

Ramas told field commanders that self-reliance projects being carried out in various army commands should be further boosted because of projections that increased food production could lessen the impact of economic problems next year.

THE ARMY chief indicated that keeping soldiers busy in productive activities like poultry raising, vegetable farming and fishery culture--could also help them stay away from public drinking places.

About 50 military and police personnel have been arrested and detained for violation of the AFP liquor ban imposed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Ramas received a proposal from some field commanders to just require soldiers caught violating the liquor ban to cultivate idle lands in their respective headquarters, instead of being detained.

He forwarded the proposal to Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, who earlier formed a special body to draw up guidelines for the AFP military police brigade enforcing the liquor ban.

A survey showed that a number of military commanders were having misgivings on the way the liquor ban was imposed.

Some of them call the ban as "too sweeping."

Others were heard as saying that "why should the whole military membership be punished for the dastardly acts of a few."

They felt that what should be done is to strictly enforce the ban on the carrying of firearms by military or police personnel who are not on duty.

They cited evaluations showing that military and police personnel involved in troubles in drinking places were carrying firearms although they are not on duty.

Under the regulation, military and police personnel are supposed to deposit their firearms to their armory after their tour of duty.

CSO: 4200/237

INFORMATION DRIVE AGAINST REBELS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] CIVIL relations officers of the armed forces were mobilized yesterday to mount information drives to explain to the people what would happen to the country should dissidents succeed in their plot to replace the present government with a communist-controlled regime.

The AFP move was triggered by intelligence reports that some people, including traders and businessmen in countryside communities, easily give in to the "progressive taxation" imposed by dissidents.

On instruction of Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, Brig. Gen. Alexander Felix, AFP civil relations service commander, directed civil relations officers in all military commands to "go to the field and explain to the people the implication of giving monetary aid to rebels."

The directive covers civil relations officers in about 70 infantry battalions and 75 provincial PC commands throughout the country.

Felix required the civil relations officers to "mix with the people to know their real-sentiment towards the military and the government."

Felix warned AFP CROs against giving "rosy but false picture on what's taking place in the countryside."

Felix arrived yesterday from a field inspection in the Bicol region and areas in the Visayas where dissidents were reported active.

CSO: 4200/237

REBEL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM BARED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] THE UNDERGROUND movement has prepared a program of government which it planned to impose on the nation if the movement succeeds in its plot to overthrow the present government, documents seized by the military showed yesterday.

The documents, which were made public by the defense ministry, also spelled out the priorities of the movement, notably the waging of people's wars by uniting all disgruntled segments of society.

The documents spoke of a proposed government called "The People's Republic of the Philippines, a people's coalition government representing the Filipino people's interests."

The document carried provisions on how government officials are to be chosen.

THE DOCUMENTS also provided for the adoption of a system of recall for all public officials, whether elective or appointive.

The underground also has a political program "to safeguard freedom of speech and of the press, freedom of assembly, association and movement, freedom of religion, and the right to due process."

The documents carried admissions of underground leaders that the pursuit of a Marxist revolution is impractical for two reasons:

1. It is difficult for the people to understand the complexities of the Marxist ideology.
2. The stigma of communism is still very pronounced in Western-influenced developing countries like the Philippines.

THE MOVEMENT, which called itself the National Democratic Front, prescribed an economic program for the proposed coalition government to function under the NDF.

The program called for the distribution of agricultural lands "freely and fairly according to a land-to-the-tiller policy," a program for the repudiation or scrapping of unjust foreign loans, aid and trade agreements entered into by the present government, a scheme for the protection of natural resources, and system to propel large-scale and medium-scale industries.

The framers of the proposed government setup also included in its economic thrust a social, educational and cultural program.

A provision described a program to enhance the plight of cultural minorities and protect their rights.

A policy for foreign relations to meet international contingencies was also provided in the documents, calling for the abrogation "all unequal treaties and alliances, especially with US imperialism."

The documents stressed the urgency of achieving the "immediate task" of overthrowing "the Marcos-fascist regime and and put an end to US imperialist domination."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile ordered the distribution of the declassified documents to editors, columnists and other media men.

CSO: 4200/237

CPP RECRUITING IN MANILA AREA

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] A FORMER recruitment officer of the Communist Party of the Philippines said yesterday the recruitment of the underground movement has been active in Metro Manila.

Antonio Asistio, a recruit who doubled as project analyst of the CPP chapter in Samar, also told defense authorities during an interrogation that dissident leaders have conducted teach-ins in some churches in Metro Manila, such as the Mount Carmel Church on Aurora blvd. in Quezon City.

Asistio, who has been detained since his arrest during a raid at the Catbalogan Social Action Center last Sept. 1, told Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that student and labor rallies were infiltrated by dissident elements in Metro Manila to propagate their cause and agitate other sectors to join the revolutionary movement.

HE TOLD Enrile in the presence of high ranking church officials and students from the University of the Philippines, that instructors during dissident conferences and teach-ins included certain labor leaders and recruitment officers

Asistio, a former UP student, said at least 10 participants attended in a teach-in conducted at the Mount Carmel Church in June 1981.

He said the participants were told to read certain books on revolutionary movements and ideologies of the CPP.

He cited a book authored by Amado Guerrero.

ASISTIO said they were the ones who cooked the food during the teach-in and were provided with quarters and facilities during their five-day seminar.

A conference, he said, was also held by the underground movement in Malate Church where militarization and alleged military abuses in Samar were discussed.

He identified some of the participants as Belen Diaz-Flores, Rose Escanag, a certain George, a certain Neneng, a certain Oscar Lanata, and a certain "Inyo," who doubled as instructor.

ASISTIO said he was recommended for admission as CPP candidate member by one "Rino Royanduyan."

He said he took his oath to the movement before a certain "George."

CSO: 4200/237

BRIEFS

NEED SEEN FOR MUSLIM COURTS--The establishment of Shariah courts in the country is one of the major steps to be undertaken by the national government to bring about lasting peace and order in the Philippine South, this was disclosed recently by Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo M. Espaldon. Espaldon said the codification of Muslim Personal Laws (P.D. 1083) is one of the major projects of the Ministry of Muslim Affairs. P.D. 1083, otherwise known as the code of Muslim Personal Laws, is inspired by the effort to the Muslims to have their institution grafted into the Philippine Legal System, he added. The minister said the establishment of the Philippine Shariah Courts implements the Tripoli accord recognizing Shariah Law within the region of autonomy. [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Dec 82 p 46]

CSO: 4200/236

COLUMNIST FAULTS REAGAN CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Around the World column by Trairat]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan is about to leave on a trip to South America. That is, one of his destinations is Brazil. But he does not dare go to Argentina because he knows he would meet strong opposition there. There is still much fallout from the Falkland Islands War, during which Reagan ordered the United States to change its policy and give full support to England so that it could retake the Falklands. Even though Reagan is now trying to please the South American countries by supporting Argentina's bid to bring up the Falkland Islands problem in the United Nations, the split caused by the United States with the Latin American countries is like a broken glass. There is no chance of restoring relations to their original state. The best that can be done is to try to heal things. But things will never be the same as they were.

Actually, Reagan has stepped into an area that is about to erupt and that has more problems than Latin America. That area is Central America. War has broken out in several countries here and the trend is for things to become even worse. For example, in El Salvador, the fruitless civil war resembles the war in Vietnam. The United States is providing more and more help to the military government in that country. Well-informed people say that the United States is creating a "Vietnamese War" in Central America. The help given by the United States is bitter [help]. The people who are being suppressed and oppressed by the military faction view the government in Washington as being the main villain. Those fighting against the military government have spread propaganda to the effect that it is the United States that is behind all the oppression and that the longer the fight goes on, the greater the destruction to the United States.

In Nicaragua, a leftist, Soviet-faction government is in control. The United States will have nothing to do with it and is looking for a way to help the anti-government faction topple those now in power. The CIA is playing an important role by providing weapons and training and sending

men from Florida and Honduras to make cross-border attacks in order to topple the leftist government. Thus, hatred toward the United States has been implanted in all the people.

The same is true in Guatemala. The United States is supporting the military faction as much as it can. No one can oppose the military. Those who oppose things are persecuted and imprisoned or shot. More and more Indians, who are mostly farmers, are being killed, with the only charge being that they have helped the leftists. They are becoming alienated from the government. This is a war that is driving the people into the arms of the opposition.

Clearly, another spot is Honduras. The United States is using this country as an important military base. It has sent well-trained soldiers from Florida and soldiers trained in the jungles of Honduras in order to use these people to stir up trouble and carry on a revolution to seize power from the Sandinist leftists in Nicaragua. This is a blatant act that has caught the attention of all countries.

Reagan is still playing the international political game in the Americas in the same way that it was played during the Vietnam War. The goal is to stop the communists without giving any attention to whether or not the people support the governments that the United States is backing. The U.S. Congress and the American people have on many occasions expressed their opposition to the United States meddling like this. Wherever you look in Central America, blood is being spilled and barbaric acts are being committed. Particularly in El Salvador, the people of the United States reached the limit of their patience when four American nuns who had gone there to do missionary work were killed. The five killers were caught; they turned out to be soldiers of the El Salvadorian government. From the investigation, it was learned that a high-ranking officer had ordered the nuns killed. Thus, even American nuns from a civilized country were killed by El Salvadorian soldiers.

Whoever is suspected is shot. In 1981, 5,331 bodies were found along the rural roads. Probably many more bodies were buried or burned and so were not found. This year, at least 2,427 people have been killed.

Fighting like this, it isn't surprising that the communists win.

11943

CSO: 4207/40

FARMER LEADER VOICES FRUSTRATIONS, NOTES NEED FOR 'FORCE'

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Interview with Sutham Witchutraiphop, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Farmers' Association of Thailand and a member of the Executive Committee of the Fishing Association of Thailand; date and place not specified]

[Text] Sutham Witchutraiphop, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Farmers' Association of Thailand, a member of the Executive Committee of the Fishing Association of Thailand and a member of a farm group for the past 10 years, is younger than other committee members. He is only 42 years old while the others are between 50 and 60 years old. In this movement by farmers to hold a demonstration in Bangkok, Sutham Witchutraiphop is an important coordinator.

[Question] The farmers have been having problems for a long time. Why the outburst just now?

[Answer] On the average, the farmers must put up 3,450 baht to produce 1 kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters]. If the government sets the guaranteed price at 3,750 baht, the farmers can make a profit. But 3,000 baht is not possible. The government claims that prices on foreign rice markets have fallen. That is, last year, the price was \$450 per ton while this year it is only \$250. Thus, [the government] says it cannot maintain the price at 3,750 baht.

I do not think that this is true. Because concerning the rice that supposedly sold for \$450 per ton, it was purchased from the farmers for only 2,400-2,800 baht per kwian. Thus, the middlemen made huge profits. This year, the government has set the price at 3,000 baht per kwian. But when rice is actually purchased, only 2,400-2,600 baht is paid. There is no chance to increase the price. The principal [invested] was 3,400 baht. You can see that the farmers cannot survive with things like this. They have to eat and use things. They are becoming poorer every year.

Last year, we did not bargain because we still believed the government. Committee members met with Commerce Minister Chuan Likphai. They informed him of their capital [investments] and suggested that the government set the price at 4,550 baht. But Minister Chuan asked that it be 3,750 baht since this was a realistic price. We thought that we could survive if the price were 3,750 baht.

When Lieutenant-Commander Bunmi Bunsri became minister, we went to talk with him. He asked for 1 month in order to release rice. We believed him. After a month, we went to see him again and presented him with a summary by the representatives of farmers' groups in 45 provinces concerning the reasons for the decline in rice prices. He took this summary and promised that quick action would be taken to correct things. We returned [home] and waited. We thought that the government would be sincere with us.

The result was that, after a full year, we were still operating at a loss and so we decided to go stir up things at the beginning of this year. We wanted to know whether something would be done this year to help make up for last year's losses. But what happened was that [the government] set the price at only 3,000 baht. Thus, all hope was gone.

[Question] Is the government's lack of sincerity about solving the problems of the farmers the main reason?

[Answer] I have said before that the real reason is that most of our ministers are merchants and owners of companies. Their interests are involved. They are rich, and they own companies employing many people. This is why they are afraid that the demands by the labor unions for wage increases will cause trouble for the country. And so things have been stalled. If rice prices increase, wages must be increased too. The main thing is that the poor people do not have a chance to become ministers. The ministers come from among the wealthy and so their first goal is to preserve their own interests. Take the election of MPs, for example. Each time, they have to spend millions to get elected. Once they are elected, they have to do something to get this money back. If this were not the case, Mr Bunmi would have helped us by now. But if helping us means harming his own interests, he must preserve his own interests first.

[Question] What will be done to prevent interference from the political parties that want to use this opportunity to gain the votes of the farmers?

[Answer] I believe that the MPs are our representatives. I have gone to see the MPs on the Agricultural Subcommittee. I have appealed to them to help the farmers. If MPs go to see farmers to seek votes, I would welcome them gladly. But they must be people who will help the farmers. We speak from the position of farmers and villagers. But they

must speak from the position of MPs and ministers. Concerning this, if the MPs speak with the same voice and are sincere, the matter will not get worse. But I am afraid that the MPs will not join us.

Like the farmers from the 45 provinces, if the MPs from these 45 provinces join with them, I think they will definitely win. I would like to ask them to come too. I am not afraid of their seeking votes. I have asked the farmers who have assembled this time whether they really have problems or whether they are prejudiced and what plans they have. All have answered that they are "at the end of their rope" and cannot survive. If things had not been ignored up to now, things would not be this bad. But matters in the country will become even worse and more troubled. I would like all factions to help spread the news.

This government is crazy. If the press prints stories, they are quick to help. As I said, we sent a letter [to the government] at the beginning of the month concerning rice price guarantees. But we have not received any reply from the government. I am not prejudiced against the government. But if the villagers cannot survive, no one will. They feel troubled. In the past, there were reports that the farmers who demonstrated had been paid to do so. Go and ask the farmers today whether they need anyone to pay them to get them to demonstrate. They have come here on their own.

I would like all factions to join in and learn about the problems of the farmers. If we are arrested, we are ready to be arrested together. We have acted with pure intentions. If the government thinks that we have caused trouble, we are prepared to be arrested. I think that this sincerity of ours will help protect us.

MPs can come and speak on this stage. But they must speak about matters pertaining to farmers and not just seek votes. Their attacks on the government must be on track. If they get sidetracked, their microphone will be cut off and they will be asked to leave the stage. We are not interested in matters concerning toppling the government or leaning to the left or the right. I assure you that the farmers are taking action in order to improve their standard of living. That is all.

[Question] What stage has been reached in the bargaining with the government?

[Answer] After the government's answer is received on 6 December, the farmers will be ready to march on Bangkok within 7 days. We do not need money from anywhere. Everyone is ready to make sacrifices. We can get 10,000 people to come to Bangkok. I am sure of this. From my close association with them, I know that matters are coming to a boil. The only thing needed is a telegram from Suphanburi. They are ready to come to Bangkok immediately. If the government does not believe us, the farmers really will march on Bangkok. It won't be possible to stop us because our group is ready. At present, the farmers are prepared.

The farmers have been struggling for many months now. We did not start to take action just recently. We have sent letters to the prime minister requesting that he review the rice support matter. Otherwise, the farmers are ready to demonstrate. The Office of the Prime Minister has said that we threatened them. I do not think that I have said anything offensive. I have just said what is true. Even if I did not act, the farmers are ready to take action. But as one of their leaders, I have to fulfill my duty as their representative. I do not think that I have spoken in a threatening manner. I have just spoken the truth. But they do not know the truth and do not know that things are beginning to boil everywhere. [Farmers] from almost every province have sent letters and telegrams to those in Suphanburi saying that they are ready to march with us. If we set a time to meet in Bangkok on 6 December, they would all be there. But we will act with care first. At a minimum, we must do things in stages with the government. We cannot ask for something one day and expect to get it the same day. We must discuss things with various factions. The government should be given a chance to hold a meeting. If they are interested, we will go talk or bargain with them. But if the government is not interested, then nothing can be done.

We will use peaceful means. We have already said everything that we can. We have pleaded and made appeals during our meetings with [officials]. But they have never shown an interest. Its been a month now but we have not yet received a reply to our letter. They are firm. They do not think that we can assemble forces. They have charged that some MPs or politicians have paid us to do this. If the government uses force, we will have to use force too. That is up to fate.

[Question] Why hasn't any government representative come to talk with the farmers who have assembled here?

[Answer] I think that you should ask the government and merchants about this to see how sincere they are and to see if they are working together. But if they say that their intentions are pure, that is simply not so because the government organizations that said that they would provide help have given no thought to the farmers at all. They only think of their own interests. The government and merchants cannot be separated. And not only concerning the rice matter. The same is true for other matters too. They refuse to take responsibility and blame everything on a lack of funds even though the merchants are constantly making profits and the officials get benefits. If they involve themselves with the farmers, what profit can they make since the farmers are already so poor? There are very few people whose ideals are to serve the nation and help the farmers. Most think only of their own personal happiness.

I still think that there is still something secret about the government apparatus. I am tired of talking with the government representatives. I cannot talk sweetly. But when I tell them the truth, they do not listen. They do not believe that we are sincere. We are not on the same "wavelength" and so it will be difficult to communicate with each other.

[Question] As for demonstrating in Bangkok, General Sitthi Chirarot, the minister of interior, has said that you should send only representatives. What is your view?

[Answer] We have sent representatives already. We have met with the prime minister many times. We have continually been tricked. But this year, we will not trust the government if they do not make a definite announcement. The farmers have been tricked too often. We do not want to meet with government representatives any more. We meet and talk and then go home, all to no avail. Things have dried up.

If peaceful means do not accomplish anything, we must do something like this. Sometimes, we think that the government wants us to use force. For example, last year, the farmers appealed peacefully but gained nothing. But when force was used, there was some success. Since this is the case, how can the government accuse us of being the ones who created the problems? Looking carefully, it can be seen that it is the government that has created the problems. When the people appeal peacefully giving their reasons, they achieve nothing. Force must be used. If we could talk together and reach a solution, there would be no need to use force and the country would not be in a turmoil. Our purpose in gathering together at Don Chedi is simply to gather forces so that the government can see them. About 10,000 people have come. If the government refuses to listen, we will fight.

[Question] What have you done to get the farmers to join forces? In the past, the farmers tended to accept the situation and rarely joined together.

[Answer] We had to go explain things to them. I spent this year travelling to 40 provinces to meet with farm leaders. In order to solve the problems troubling us, what must be done? The most important thing is that we must be sincere about not gaining any interests in the struggle. I do not have any political position. I am not trying to gain fame. I am only the chairman of the farmers' and fishing groups in Sichon District, Nakhon Sithammarat Province. I was elected to the Central Committee of the Southern Agricultural Association and have served on the committee for more than 10 years.

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CSO: 4207/41

EDITORIAL NOTES DEPRESSED RICE PRODUCTION

Bangkok BAN MUANG In Thai 30 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Depressed Rice Production"]

[Excerpt] At a time when the matter concerning farmers is becoming a problem, with farmers from several provinces making preparations to join forces and come make appeals about their inability to sell their rice at a fair price, which is a major story these days, there is a report on another front that says that the annual wet rice crop yield for 1982 will be approximately 14.7 million tons. As compared with the 1981 yield, this year's yield is about 1 million tons less.

Concerning this, Mr Thaloeng Thamrongnawasawat, the undersecretary of agriculture and cooperatives, said that this year's annual wet rice crop yield is lower than last year's because, at the beginning of the agricultural season, there were droughts and floods in the northeastern and northern provinces and this affected rice yields in general. Rice yields in the Central Region and in the south were better than last year and some of this rice has now reached the markets. But this accounts for only a small fraction of the rice because the planting was late. And during this period when the annual wet rice crop is about to go on the market, the government is preparing to intervene in order to keep paddy prices from falling below the stipulated prices.

All this is another matter concerning the rice and farmer problem. And this in turn will have an effect on the country's economy in general. We are not sure that the undersecretary of agriculture and cooperatives is correct in his assessment of why annual wet rice crop yields are lower this year. There may be other factors too. This matter must be studied further to determine why yields have declined. For example, one reason may be that more Thais have abandoned farming and turned to earning a living in the cities, where they can earn a higher income than they can by farming.

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THAILAND

TRADE RELATIONS WITH USSR EXAMINED

Trade Tour Called Successful

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 24 Nov 82 p 3

[Article: "Russian Trade Tour Is a Success: 50,000 Tons of Flourite Sold"]

[Text] The result of the Thai trade delegation's trip to Russia was that 50,000 tons of flourite were sold to Russia. Russia is holding a seminar on cassava and has invited Thai exporters to come speak. They want to purchase rice and corn from Thailand. Thailand has decided to buy vodka and wine in exchange.

A news source from the Thai trade delegation that visited Russia from 9 to 13 November, a delegation that was headed by Dr Somphop Susangkalakan, the president of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, told MATICHON about the results of this trip. He said that, even though this was not a very suitable time for a visit because of the death of Mr Brezhnev, the secretary-general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the trip was still a success.

"We signed a trade agreement between the two countries. Russia is glad to purchase goods from us. The items that will definitely be purchased right away include 50,000 tons of flourite. This will be sent next year at market prices," said the news source.

The news source also said that Thailand has asked Russia to purchase cassava pellets from Thailand. This is because we are currently experiencing problems with the EEC market, which has limited import quotas. But because Russia has little knowledge about cassava pellets, in the first stage, a seminar will be held in Russia at the beginning of next year. Thai exporters of cassava pellets will participate in the seminar in order to provide information to the Russians. They are paying all the expenses for this.

"As for rice, Russia said that it wants to purchase rice from Thailand. But at present, it wants time to first check the stock on hand in the country in order to determine how much it needs to purchase. As for

corn, they complained that, at present, the price of Thai corn is very expensive when compared with that of other countries such as the United States. They have asked to wait until the corn season in Thailand," said the news source.

The news source said that Russia has proposed that Thailand provide help in holding a Soviet trade fair in Bangkok in 1983. They also proposed that some types of goods be sold on a barter basis.

"We told them that we could not purchase expensive equipment because we have little purchasing power. Instead, we could purchase such items as vodka or wine from them in exchange," said the news source.

"As much as possible will be purchased. We feel that this is a considerable amount already. They confirmed in a rather definite way that they would purchase various goods from us," said the news source in conclusion.

Columnist Urges Better Trade Relations

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 26 Nov 82 p 5

[Ta Mo La column: "Our Mouths and Stomachs Do Not Concern Anyone Else"]

[Text] Some analysts have commented on our prime minister's trip to China, saying that "after Prime Minister Prem returns, relations with Russia should improve."

Their reason is that, because China's policy has begun to shift toward reconciliation with Russia and because there is a strong likelihood of this, relations between China and Russia will improve.

"When China's policy changes, Thailand's policy will change too," said one analyst.

I don't believe this. Prime Ministry Prem is not a "follower." If I were not afraid that General Prem would get angry, I would like to say that General Prem is so stubborn that he is almost dogmatic.

Thus, there is no possibility of General Prem blindly following China. However, I feel that relations between Thailand and Russia are too cool. Trade has suffered too.

Russia is a major buyer of agricultural goods. This year, it purchased 9 million tons of rice from Argentina. Thailand needs to sell only 3-4 million tons of rice. Russia is a major agricultural products market for the United States. But the United States has serious conflicts with Russia, and whenever it becomes very annoyed, it says that it might not sell grain to Russia.

But Thailand has very little trade with Russia. This is because Russia is a communist country. The government engages in trade itself. But trade with the private sector is not very successful. The government has to act as a "guide" for the merchants.

Recently, Thai merchants sent a delegation to Moscow to open up trade with Russia. The head of this delegation was Dr Somphop Susangkalakan, the president of the Thai Chamber of Commerce. Their luck was not very good since they arrived just when Chairman Brezhnev died.

This Thai trade delegation was prepared to penetrate the corn, cassava, rice and barite markets. But it was able to sell only barite. A contract was made to sell 50,000 tons at world market prices. It will be delivered next year. Russia already purchases this on a regular basis.

As for the other goods, that is, corn, cassava and rice, they asked for time to study the matter. This is a matter that must be pursued further.

As for whether goods will be sold or not, this depends to a large extent on the relations between the [two] governments.

One problem that Russia brought up with the Thai merchants is that the balance of trade favors us too much. Last year, Thailand's balance of trade surplus with Russia reached 6.3 billion baht. But this won't hurt Russia. I don't think that this is an important issue. The thing that is more important is to create better relations between the two governments.

As for rice, sugar and other agricultural products in 1983, the situation indicates that markets will not be very good and that there may be more problems.

There is not much hope of selling goods on the European market, and the Japanese market has dried up.

Russia is a major market for, or buyer of, agricultural products. We should find a way to penetrate this market. Let's not worry about other matters or other problems. Trade is trade. I believe that Russia wants to be friends with us.

The government and the ministries of foreign affairs and commerce should try to find a way to penetrate the Russian market and make this a new market for Thailand. This should not be too difficult.

Let's not be afraid of those who say that we are "following China." We will never follow China since the baht is tied to the U.S. dollar.

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THAILAND

ISOC REORGANIZATION PLAN, OPERATIONS SECTORS, BUDGET REPORTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 28 Nov 82 p 8

[Article: "Reform of the ISOC, Old Wine In a New Bottle"]

[Excerpts] In his capacity as the director of communist activities suppression work, General Athit Kamlangek, the RTA CINC, has cut the ISOC's personnel budget and made changes in some of the work sections of the ISOC. This was reported by the RTA.

Putting On a New Face

Shortly after the new director of communist activities suppression work took over his new duties, a policy was implemented aimed at changing and improving activities in the ISOC. In particular, some officials were ordered to give up their positions and return to their original posts. This was because these officials were on temporary duty from other sectors.

Concerning those who were sent back to their original units, there were reports during the first stage that said that, in his capacity as the assistant director of communist activities suppression work, Lieutenant General Pathom Soemsin, the assistant RTA CINC, had signed an order transferring 36 ISOC officials back to their former sectors, including four people at the advisory level whose positions were indefinite. These four were General Chumphon Lohachala, Major General Sutsai Hatsadin, Lieutenant General Thondit Sutthithet and Major General Kawi Suthat Na Ayuthaya.

An RTA report disclosed that there may be many more such transfers in order to reduce the number of personnel and to reduce expenditures.

"Besides this, there are many other officials on temporary assignment who have yearly contracts and who may be released," said a news source.

However, a news report stated that these changes will include putting at least 10 units that have served as coordinating centers and that have been directly subordinate to the director of communist suppression

work under the control of the operations, civil activities, personnel and intelligence sectors.

One of the coordinating centers that was reassigned as a low-level unit was Coordinating Center 113, which was responsible for hill tribe affairs. Major General Sutsai Hatsadin was the person in charge. This will be turned into a small unit subordinate to the civil affairs sector. Later on, the Public Welfare Department may be made responsible for this.

Coordinating Center 114, which is responsible for refugee affairs, will be put under the control of the intelligence sector. And Coordinating Center 115, which is known as the model district center, will be put under the direct control of the civil affairs sector.

The High-Level Structure Will Be Changed

The high-level structure was originally composed of the director of communist activities suppression work and five deputy directors, that is, the deputy RTA CINC, the commander in chief of the navy, the commander in chief of the air force, the director-general of the Police Department and the undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior.

The report stated that, beginning now, there will be only one deputy director for communist suppression work. In his capacity as director, General Athit Kamlangek, will be the person who decides things. He will have four assistants. Two will be assistants for military affairs; the other two will be for civilian and police affairs.

A Source of Profits

Concerning the ISOC, the main reason that it was established was to suppress communist activities. But loopholes allowed more and more people to be "put on the roll" and so this sector continually grew in size. Huge sums of money, which came from secret budget funds, were wasted. Thus, the goal is to cut the number of personnel by almost half.

Besides this, in the past, the secret funds were used in whatever way people wanted. For example, rewards were given to ISOC officials. Also, the various ISOC sectors, particularly at the provincial level, tried to have the areas for which they were responsible designated as critical and dangerous areas so that they could ask for more secret funds.

Concerning the secret budget, besides the fact that funds are used in the various service branches, there are secret government funds, which are central funds, of approximately 213.76 million baht for maintaining security in 1981.

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ATHIT REASONS FOR ISOC CUTS EXPLORED

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 3 Dec 82 pp 21, 22

[Article: "Erasing the Image of a Demon, the Joint Center Headquarters"]

[Text] "General Athit Kamlangek wants to combine the leadership centers into what the military calls a 'single command,' that is 'only one person,'" said a high-ranking news source in the ISOC to SIAM MAI about the real reasons for the basic structural changes made in this communist suppression unit.

The ISOC was established for the purpose of halting and defeating the CPT. Since 1965, there have been several changes of form and name in the ISOC. But it seems that the people who love democracy feel that it is instead a "unit that creates communists." Also, it is a hotbed of corruption. Then when the high-level split in the CPT occurred and Policy 66/1980 was issued, it seemed that the government had defeated the CPT at one level. As one scholar pointed out to SIAM MAI, "looking at this in great depth, it was not the work of the ISOC that was mainly responsible for this."

When General Athit Kamlangek took over the position of director of communist activities suppression work, there was a report about this saying that General Athit had ordered that those units not necessary be abolished and that overlapping units be combined in order to increase efficiency. In particular, the advisory positions, which are held by high-ranking officers, are to be "abolished," and the "excess" people are to be reassigned to their former units. It was also confirmed that ISOC personnel would no longer be given special privileges.

The points worth looking at are: 1. Former directors of communist activities suppression work administered the work incorrectly. They allowed "excess" people to use the privileges of this government unit. 2. The high-handed dismissal of advisors who are high-ranking officers is like a slap in the face to the effect that they did not have time to do any work but that they still saw fit to receive their monthly salaries. This is an alternate view of the statement made by the present director of communist suppression work.

As for the actual changes in the structure of the ISOC, one general in Supreme Command Headquarters told SIAM MAI that: 1. General Athit wants to be the power center for all elements of the army. 2. He did this because he wants the masses to view him as a person who dares to speak out and take action, which is in accord with the feelings of Thais, who want a resolute leader. 3. Since the number of personnel has been reduced, [he] can say that, since the CPT has become weaker, the suppression unit has reduced its strength too. 4. The size of the unit has been reduced. However, the budget has remained the same, and it is being used for development work. This will improve the image of the ISOC and keep it from being viewed as a "demon" like before. And concerning this development work, this is a very broad topic. It is the director of the communist suppression work who controls this money; this will probably benefit General Athit.

Concerning the matter of the CPT declining in strength and the ISOC being reduced in size, one lieutenant general who once held an important position in the ISOC said that "I do not think that that is true. Suppression activities must be carried on continuously. We have not yet defeated the CPT. At present, the CPT can still make beneficial use of the conditions of the existing social structure."

From what has been learned, the main reason for this change is the desire to reduce the number of "excess" personnel. Some people do not put in a full day's work. Also, such work must be carried on continuously. Policies and plans must be formulated, and the results must be summarized. But they cannot do the work; they do not have time. Thus, none of the programs is ever completed. "When I was there, we thought about taking such action but the time was not right. This is a good opportunity. But it will hurt many people," said General Chaloei Sanguansak, an officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to SIAM MAI.

Lieutenant General Thondit Sutthitnet, the former head of the ISOC intelligence section and the present deputy secretary-general of the National Security Council, was removed from his position as an ISOC advisor. Concerning his feelings about this, he told SIAM MAI that "I think this is good. I am not unhappy. We must work for the good of the nation and not be concerned with personal gain. But I have not yet received any orders."

He also added that these changes are more an administrative matter. Every commander has his own individual administrative methods. But basically, there are two main administrative principles: 1. "Combined [sectors]," which refers to placing the sectors directly under the control of the commander so that they work together closely. "He probably favors this method and so he is using it." 2. The former method, that is "separatism," which allows the sectors that are given policies to carry out the tasks themselves. Those who carry out the work must understand the policies well if results are to be achieved. "Also, this may be because he has so much work. He holds several positions. By making such changes, he

will not have to spend so much time because others will pick out the main items beforehand instead of everything being submitted to him," said Lieutenant General Thondit.

As for the new structure of the ISOC, SIAM MAI was informed by a colonel in the ISOC that there is still no clear form. In the beginning, things will be divided as follows:

1. As for headquarters, nothing has been changed.

1.1. General Athit Kamlangek, the RTA CINC, is the director of communist activities suppression work.

1.2. General Sup Akkhranukhro, the deputy RTA CINC, is the deputy director.

1.3. Lieutenant General Thianchai Sirisamphan, the assistant RTA CINC, is an assistant director.

1.4. General Pathom Soemsin, the assistant RTA CINC, is an assistant director.

1.5. Police General Narong Mahanon, the director-general of the Police Department, is an assistant director.

1.6. Mr Phisan Mulasattrasathon, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior, is an assistant director.

2. The Policy Executive Committee is a newly created unit. The chairman of this committee is General Athit Kamlangek. By position, the undersecretaries of the various ministries are committee members.

3. The Administrative Center: Genral Pramot Thawoncha, the army chief of staff, is the director. It is composed of three units:

3.1. The Operations Center: Lieutenant General Prayun Bunnak, the first deputy chief of staff of the army, is the director. This center was formed by combining the Civil-Police-Military Operations Sector, the Army Operations Center, the Civil Affairs Sector and Center 113 (hill tribe operations).

3.2. The Support Sector: Lieutenant General Banchop Bunnak, the second deputy chief of staff of the army, is the director. This unit is responsible for assigning personnel and providing logistics support and for handling communications and financial matters.

3.3. The Intelligence Center: This unit was established to serve as a center for coordinating intelligence work. It was formed by combining all the intelligence units in the army, including Center 114 (Center for Vietnamese Refugee Affairs). Lieutenant General Thai Saengthawip,

the assistant army chief of staff for intelligence, is the director.
The head of the ISOC intelligence section is the coordinator.

Also, the CPT's zones of influence, which originally included 36 provinces, will be reduced since the CPT has lost ground to the government. "Things must be reconsidered in view of the real situation in order to allot money for development," said a news source.

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THAILAND

WELFARE DEPARTMENT STATES POSITION ON AMERASIAN CHILDREN, POVERTY NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "The Problem of Amerasian Children In Thailand Is a Matter That Must Be Watched Closely"]

[Text] The Public Welfare Department says that Amerasian children are creating many problems. It will not allow children with Thai citizenship to go abroad. It is feared that the fathers are heroin and marihuana addicts and that this will be bad for the children.

Mr Chalong Sawetwong, the deputy director-general of the Public Welfare Department, talked with reporters about the matter of the United States implementing the Amerasian Bill in order to take in Amerasian children fathered by U.S. soldiers in Asai, which includes Thailand. He said that, at present, only 36 Thai-American, or Amerasian, children are under the supervision of the Public Welfare Department. About 90 percent of such children live with various relatives because their mothers have disappeared.

Mr Chalong said that these Amerasian children are Thai citizens. Even though the United States has promulgated a law in order to have these children move to the United States to live with their fathers, the Public Welfare Department will not make it easy for them to obtain permission to take the children.

Thailand must first be convinced that no false claims are filed by people claiming to be the fathers of children holding Thai citizenship.

And if a person really is the father, there must be an investigation of his background and situation to determine whether he will be able to raise the child well. Because some U.S. soldiers are like Thai beggars and are addicted to marihuana and heroin, said Mr Chalong.

As for the large number of Amerasian children in Thailand, at present, the number of such children is about 10,000. The Pearl S. Buck Foundation of America is helping about 40 percent of these children. It obtains money from wealthy, compassionate people.

Others are living with their Thai mothers, most of whom live in slums in various provinces such as Nakhon Ratchasima, Ubon Ratchathani, Udorn Thani and Nakhon Phanom where there were military bases. Some of these women are still working as "hired wives." They earn a living by working near the hotels in Bangkok and Phatthaya that cater to foreigners.

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THAILAND

BRUNEI OFFICIAL VISITS, FUTURE RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 2 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Thai-Brunei Consulate Opened"]

[Text] Thailand is preparing to open a consulate after relations with Brunei are officially established. Asean will make every effort to have Brunei become a member after it gains its independence from England in 1983.

A high-ranking official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has revealed that, at present, steps are being taken to open a Thai consulate in Brunei. Later on, after Brunei has gained independence from England in 1983, this will be upgraded to an embassy.

"We cannot open an embassy now because they are under the control of England; we can open only a consulate," said this official. He added that, at present, the other four Asean countries are waiting to establish relations with Brunei like Thailand. And efforts are underway to persuade Brunei to become a member of Asean. At present, Brunei is a member with observer status.

At the end of November, Dato Haji Suloman Kazalia, the Brunei undersecretary of foreign affairs, paid an official visit to Thailand. He held talks with high-ranking officials from the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning opening a consulate.

Brunei has always supported the policies and actions of Asean. But it has not had the power to take any action because it has not received independence from England. But England, like a mother, has allowed Brunei to learn about various matters pertaining to Asean.

Brunei is located to the north of Indonesia on the Island of [Borneo] between Sarawak and Sabah. It is rich in natural gas and oil. Its average per capita income is the highest in Asia, and it is a country with one of the highest incomes in the world. During his recent visit, the Brunei

undersecretary of foreign affairs met with Mr Siuwong Changsiri, the secretary-general of the Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry. It is thought that they discussed the matter of purchasing oil from Brunei.

Besides this, Brunei has hired many foreign laborers to come develop the country, just like the other oil-rich countries in the Middle East. As for the number of Thai workers in Brunei, there are approximately 20,000 Thais working in the various industrial sectors there.

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CHATCHAI INTERVIEW ON LNG PROSPECTS, OIL PRICES

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 13 Dec 82 pp 12-17

[Interview with Chatchai Chunhawan by Khamnun Sitsaman: "Chatchai Has A 'Headache'"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Chaturat: Do you think that problems have arisen with the LNG project? What is the situation like?

[Chatchai: The LNG matter is normal...normal (speaking slowly). There aren't any problems. Before we export any, we have to know what the reserves are. We have to subtract the amount that we expect [to need] for domestic consumption, for domestic use. This must be done before we export any. But concerning exports, we have to have enough gas left to supply the LNG plants. We need about 3-4 million tons a day. We cannot do anything if we have less than that. Thus, the main problem is that we must know beforehand what our reserves are. This is a policy established by the government. If we have enough for our use, we can export LNG. Because after exporting LNG for only 3 years, Thailand will no longer have a balance of trade deficit with Japan.

[Question] Only 3 years?

[Answer] Yes, only 3 years. We will go from being in the red to being in the black, that is, "severable." As for our balance of trade, Thailand hopes to have a single program that will be capable of freeing Thailand from its debts.

[Question] Thus, we must make a decision in order to have timely efficiency.

[Answer] Correct. There are two LNG markets. The market in South Korea in 1988 will take approximately 1.5 million tons, and the Japanese market will take about 1 million tons. But Japan has said that it does not need the LNG until 1991. I have bargained with them and told them that we cannot wait. Japan has said that it already has a market with the Soviet Union, that is, the Sakarin Project and the Dom Project. The Dom Project has encountered financial problems; the Sakarin Project has encountered political problems. Japan is wavering. It doesn't dare

sign a contract with Sakarín. If we are ready, the 1988 market will be ready. We must be prepared as quickly as possible.

[Question] You began negotiating with Texas Pacific the middle of last year, didn't you?

[Answer] Yes. But we still do not know what the reserves are. In negotiating with the gas and oil companies, we first have to know what the reserves are. If the reserves are small, prices will be high. But if there are large quantities, prices will be cheaper.

[Question] Has Texas Pacific confirmed the reserves yet?

[Answer] No. When reserves were confirmed by the McNoulton Company, we had problems with Union Oil.

[Question] Concerning this matter, you submitted this matter to the prime minister on 16 April. Why are things so slow?

[Answer] Here, it may be.... That is, normally, our Ministry of Industry is the one that has signed contracts with Texas Pacific. Thus, the negotiations must be between the Ministry of Industry and Texas Pacific -- not someone else, not with Japan and not with the pilot company. They are not involved. So that an agreement can be reached now, the Ministry of Industry and Texas Pacific are being allowed to negotiate.

[Question] Matters have just been resolved! What about the 6 months that were wasted?

[Answer] It could not be helped. That is, don't blame anyone. Gas and oil are new matters for Thailand. Sometimes things happen too quickly. If things happen quickly, stages are bypassed. When stages are bypassed.... I don't know whether the companies that have received concessions mistakenly think that they can take our gas. They cannot. In conducting negotiations, we must negotiate with Texas Pacific and not with the buyers.

[Question] The foreign press has commented that this will lead to a coup.

[Answer] That is a common misunderstanding. At present, the prime minister has solved the problem.

[Question] And what has been happening with the pilot companies?

[Answer] As for past events, it is my understanding that the Ministry of Finance has carried out things because the minister of finance is on good terms with the Japanese. The Japanese will be allowed to purchase gas.

[Question] Has this been discussed in the cabinet?

[Answer] Many times, We are past this. Texas Pacific understands that we will start anew in the right way.

[Question] Weren't things discussed before a pilot company was established?

[Answer] We did not talk beforehand. It was established very suddenly. And this was a poor choice. Choosing a company must be done correctly. Because, we must be sure of who will be here once the company is formed. This involves tens of billion [of baht] and so who will invest. Once the LNG project is completed, some companies do not want to remain involved and so they sell their shares. There are losses. Its like they bought shares in order to sell them and not in order to stay in this. We can look at things in many ways. Thus, in choosing a company.... There is usually no problem if it is a government company. But if it is not a government company....

[Question] Like United Thai Shipping?

[Answer] I am not familiar with that company.

[Question] In your view, isn't the problem that, once a company has been formed, both public and private Thai companies will have a 60 percent interest in the pilot company, but after operations begin, the private companies will sell their shares?

[Answer] Yes. Thus, the Ministry of Industry must formulate policies that will bind these companies and keep them from selling their shares. They must not be allowed to purchase shares just so they can sell them later. This is a dangerous matter.

[Question] At present, the pilot company has been "left hanging," [isn't that right]?

[Answer] Yes. Things have proceeded very quickly. We must reach an agreement with Texas Pacific before setting up a pilot company. I was the person who asked this company to invest here. Thus, we have to honor and respect our contract. We have to act in accord with the Petroleum Code, that is, our petroleum act. We must respect the laws. And I am not in the private sector; I am a government officials. If things are uncertain, investors will shy away.

[Question] Once the negotiations are concluded, will the pilot company start carrying on operations again?

[Answer] These are just groups of Thais, Thai groups that will invest in the venture with Texas Pacific and Japan...the buyers.

[Question] Does this require further talks?

[Answer] Yes. At present, nothing can be done. Its too soon.

[Question] Do you feel troubled?

[Answer] (Immediately interrupts.) Yes....

[Question] (Continues question) In your capacity, since the role of the Ministry of Industry in developing petroleum energy....

[Answer] (Interrupts again) Yes, troubled....

[Question] (Continues) There is confusion...and many sectors have gotten involved....

[Answer] (Interrupts again) There won't be any problems...if things are done in accord with....

[Question] The methods?

[Answer] Yes. The proper methods. If things are done like that, there won't be any problems. Here, there is constantly interference. This results in [potential] investors asking about the problems. But I have solved the problems with Texas Pacific.

[Question] Overall then, this shows that Thailand's present economic policies have created great uncertainty among the investors, isn't that right?

[Answer] As for those elements that concern oil and gas, there have not been any problems since the prime minister solved the problems on 9 November.

[Question] What about the matter of the liquor distillery?

[Answer] (Pauses) As for the distillery, the previous government signed a contract with the Sura Maharat Company. They were given permission to invest 1.8 billion baht to build the largest and most modern distillery in Southeast Asia. Concerning the treatment, at present, we use only about 30 percent of the alcohol. About 60 percent is left. How can we build a new distillery? (Laughs)

[Question] Concerning this, what is happening now?

[Answer] I don't know. I only know that.... I told them that a new distillery should not be built. We should not support alcohol and drugs. There is already one distillery. The state is already making huge profits

from this distillery. We don't need to build another one. If another is built, the two will just compete and each will suffer losses. They are not producing at full capacity. They have not reached their capacity of 96 million liters.

[Question] Does that mean that if they don't want to suffer losses, they must try to get Thais to drink more alcohol?

[Answer] Exactly! That is not right.

[Question] And if people continue to consume the same amount, the two distilleries will split the business.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] The income of the state will not increase if people do not start drinking more.

[Answer] No, it won't. But at present, the state is already taking in large sums. The state's annual income from Mekong whisky is huge. This year, if there is no trouble, the state should take in at least 3.5 to 4 billion. But there may be trouble. One moment they want to build a new distillery to compete with the present one; then they will.... This troubles those who have gotten involved in this. They have invested 1.8 billion. Things are every unsettled.

[Question] Do you think there is something going on?

[Answer] I don't know. I was not familiar with this. The Maharat Company built the distillery during the term of the previous government. But they have done everything in strict accord with the contract. The state should honor the contract. The contract must be honored.

[Question] And politics?

[Answer] This is probably not a factor. Trade....

[Question] Trade that is tied to politics.

[Answer] (Laughs)

[Question] There have been reports that things are going in circles.

[Answer] (Laughs)

[Question] Has the cabinet made a decision?

[Answer] The Ministry of Industry has said that, before it builds a new distillery, it must first discuss matters to determine whether or not the existing distillery is adequate. If it is not, a new one can be built. But the present one is adequate; we don't need to build any more.

[Question] And if this is done, it will violate the contract, isn't that right?

[Answer] Yes. What good would this be? We will take their gas without telling them. We have lost once already. We signed a contract with them and now we are [considering] building a new distillery.

[Question] There is the fear that they will have a monopoly.

[Answer] We were the ones who gave them the monopoly in the contract. Its in the contract. If there are any mistakes, we must wait until the contract expires and then revise things. We should not do this now. This will cause investors to wonder why we play such games. This is an example that shows why Thais go and invest in Hong Kong. Its because of this (using vocal emphasis). We are constantly changing our minds. Always changing. Thus, people go and invest in Hong Kong. We have had to ask them to return. We are not sure of things from one moment to the next. We are constantly changing things. These people are not investing just a few baht; they are investing billions. They are tired of going around in circles. They must be given some security. A contract is a contract. And we will not lose anything. If the government engages in this by itself, I am not sure whether we will earn 3-4 billion.

[Question] What has caused the basic problems?

[Answer] I think that the private sector must be regarded as the primary sector. Some people still think that the public sector is primary. If some problem arises, they simply use bureaucratic power to apply pressure. As far as industry is concerned, the private sector should be primary. Everything is all right now; don't derail things.

[Question] Returning to the matter of oil, there has been criticism about the case of oil from Saudia Arabia.

[Answer] Concerning the purchase of this oil, I tried for 7 years, but there were obstacles. Every attempt possible was made to keep us from purchasing oil directly. I thought that this was the desire of the middlemen and agents. Historically, Thailand has made purchases directly. Saudia Arabia has given much help to Thailand. For example, we have been able to select the oil we wanted. Normally, you have to take light, medium and heavy-weight oil. But they have allowed us to choose. We have taken the lightest since it produces much high-speed diesel. We would be in terrible shape if we had to purchase medium-grade oil. This would cost us additional billions of baht. But we can select our oil. They have

given us 3 years. This is called a government-to-government selling price, which is their lowest price. And we can have it refined anywhere. These are the four advantages that we have obtained. Everyone would greatly like to be in our position concerning this. The Philippines would like this; I don't know whether they have or not. Turkey has been granted the same privileges as we have. They are quickly making large purchases. What is good is that no one has complained. Concerning the oil that we are now importing, many people misunderstood things. Actually, prices on the spot market fluctuate according to the market. But how much is there? There may be only one or two shiploads. And concerning prices, at that time, we were paying \$32 per barrel and the market price was \$39.50. Now, we are paying \$34, which is Opec's lowest price. The price on the spot market cannot compare to this official price. And we are assured of this price for 3 years. It may even decrease to \$32 or \$30. This depends on Opec's price changes. I don't understand why there are problems about the oil from Saudia Arabia, which is priced at \$34 and which is the cheapest that can be purchased. When we buy direct from Malaysia, we pay \$35.60. "Candil" from Indonesia costs \$34.50. Thai Oil pays \$34.50 for oil from Shell. All are more expensive than what we are paying. But everyone says that the oil that I purchased from Saudia Arabia, with a government-to-government contract, is expensive.

[Question] As for a price below \$34, isn't that uncertain?

[Answer] Yes. In the short term. But if purchases are made like scholars suggest -- they may have good hopes -- or oil experts suggest, I don't know. They say to buy on the spot market. Oh! If oil is purchased from the spot market there will be problems. Anyone can make a proposal; they only have to send a telex...to make a purchase or not. And how can the local fees and royalties be paid? There have already been problems and scandals and people have been destroyed. In order to eliminate the broker, agent and royalty problems, we must make purchases on a government-to-government basis. The difficulties that we encountered by purchasing oil on the spot market have not all been cleared up even yet. These problems are all still with us.

[Question] It must have been difficult for you to keep trying for 7 years.

[Answer] (Shaking his head) Not really. (Voice trails away) The people will soon learn of things.

[Question] And what about Lan Kra Bu?

[Answer] We have not yet reached an agreement on prices. But prices must be lower.

[Question] Will this reduce oil prices?

[Answer] Yes, if large quantities are discovered. I think that in the next 4-5 years, we will be importing only 40-50 percent [of what we are now importing]. This will put us in a good position. In the past, once oil has been discovered, we have been able to put it on line in 12 months.

[Question] When will prices fall?

[Answer] Concerning prices, the quantity must be considered too. If there are large quantities, prices will be low; if there are only small amounts, it will be expensive. But we helped them. While they said that there were large quantities, we said that there were only small quantities. This really helped them. Speaking frankly.... Many newspapers have said that there is not much oil. And so oil has been expensive. When we say that there are only small quantities, we lose money. This helps them. It's too bad that they have gotten the benefits (laughs).

[Question] What methods do you propose to use to develop industry in order to transform the country into an industrial nation?

[Answer] There will be very few problems in industry if we do things in accord with the projects that have been set up. Interference is a problem. People who have no duties concerning this get involved. This is still a big headache. And the people who are responsible do not do anything. Those who have no business getting involved cause much trouble. And if not this, then there are many other things. This includes even the potash mines and the oil industry. If people did not interfere.... For example, the oil companies have never asked me whether there will be any trouble because of Thailand being located so close to Vietnam. They have never asked whether there will be a coup. They have never asked such questions. They have never asked about our external or internal political problems. It is we who have caused the confusion by changing things all the time.

[Question] Who is "we?"

[Answer] All of us (laughs). It is well known that people who have no duties concerning this frequently cause trouble.

[Question] Have you discussed this problem with the prime minister?

[Answer] He is aware of this (loudly). He is well aware of this (softly). Well aware (even softer; finger flicks the end of his cigar).

[Question] But isn't there still something overlapping?

[Answer] Yes. Someone else will suggest something better. I am not unhappy about the negotiations with other countries. What I am unhappy about is the fact that Thais have not tried to understand what is correct. It is we who have caused the confusion. Concerning the Saudi Arabian

oil matter, are we prepared to cancel the contract with.... Are we ready? If we are ready, let's do so. You have to look for oil every week. You have to go out looking for it; sometimes you succeed and sometimes you don't. (Laughs) This is the real problem. We cannot make any new purchases; we would be on the black list. They have given us the best deal possible, but we are still not satisfied. We would be on the black list. Are we prepared to be on the black list? If so, let's go ahead. It's simple (voice trails away). That would be easy. I would only have to send a telex and tell them that we were cancelling (emphasizes this). We must look at things carefully. At present, oil prices have dropped because the refineries have cut back production, and Iran needs money to buy weapons. But Iraq is waiting to bomb the oil tankers. Do we dare purchase cheap oil from Iran? Where could we get the ships. How much are transportation costs? If the full amount of oil is not sent, who will take responsibility? There is now an oil surplus but [we] are not satisfied. I don't understand whether [such people] have good or bad intentions toward Thailand.

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CSO: 4207/39

CPT LEADER INTERVIEWED ON DECISION TO LEAVE JUNGLE

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 5-11 Dec 82 pp 15, 16

[Interview with Sawat Mahisaya, alias Comrade Nirot or Comrade Charoen, secretary of the Zone 444 Provincial Committee, on 1 December: "The Fall of the CPT: The Internal Problems Were the Main Problems; Policy 66 Was Secondary"]

[Text] Sawat Mahisaya, alias Comrade Nirot or Comrade Charoen, age 55, the secretary of the Zone 44 Provincial Committee, is from Ban Phon Thong in Phon Thong Commune, Senangkhanikhom Subdistrict, Ubon Ratchathani Province. He was the principal at the Ban Nong Mak Chiang School. He was forced to flee into the jungle in 1964 during a period when the Thai government was using a harsh policy of suppressing and killing the people. This began during the time of the Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram government. And the violence increased in severity during the time of Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat and Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon. This interview with Comrade Nirot took place on 1 December, which was the day that the military and the villagers held ceremonies to accept the surrender of the Zone 444 Thai People's Liberations Armed Forces who had defected from the CPT. The ceremony was held at the Ban Pak School in Don Tan District, Mukdahan Province.

[Question] What are your feelings about returning and about your reception today?

[Answer] I am delighted at having taken part in today's ceremony.

[Question] Why was 1 December chosen as the day to return?

[Answer] There are several reasons. 1 December is a day of significance. We will make history on this important day.

[Question] Was this decision the resolution of everyone? When was a conference held? And what about the negotiations with the military?

[Answer] We held a mass meeting until we reached a unanimous agreement. We did things in stages. At first, the provincial committee met. We then expanded things to include the district committees. In the third stage, we included the mass bases in the villages. There was agreement and support for this. We began meeting even before the Fourth Party Congress announced its results because we could already see what the results would be. As for negotiations with the military, these began 7 months ago, but the agreement was reached in stages.

[Question] What is Zone 444's view on the fourth Party Congress?

[Answer] One problem was our disagreement with the line of the Fourth Congress. There were no changes. The armed struggle line was upheld. We did not agree with this. Second, this Fourth Party Congress was not fair. It was not fair for many reasons. The resolutions of the congress were not respected and these resolutions of the executive committee are above those of the committees. Another problem was that, during this congress, those on the political bureau played many tricks.

[Question] You don't agree with their interpretation about revolution in Thai society?

[Answer] This played a part. As for the problem of analyzing Thai society, an analysis must consider the problems strategically and tactically.

[Question] What were the problems that the Fourth Congress could not solve? Wasn't the personality problem one of them?

[Answer] Yes. At the leadership level. Basically the problem was the problem of a correct line. This was the problem.

[Question] And what about the election of the Political Bureau and Party Central Committee?

[Answer] We agreed. The Northeastern Committee has a role. But I don't know for sure who the other six members of the Political Bureau are. But we are aware of the conservative thinking of these people. I saw that, since this was the case, I could not go.

[Answer] What is your view of the new secretary-general of the CPT, Pracha Thanyaphaibun, or Thong Chaemsi?

[Answer] I do not have any objections to Pracha Thanyaphaibun. But in carrying out things, he will probably be overridden, and things will be carried on in accord with the old line just like before.

[Question] Concerning the Fourth Party Congress, it is understood that many of the proposals of the Northeastern [Committee] were rejected.

[Answer] Yes. For one thing, the northeastern group began to be viewed as being out of step. Second, the various resolutions were implicitly accepted, but, in practice, things were still the same as before. We could not stand on our own feet. We were still being controlled. That is, in the executive committee, usually, there was mutual understanding. But the minority who have conservative ideas would not listen to the views of the majority.

[Question] If the CPT does not make any changes, what will the situation be like in the next 4-5 years? Do you have any views on this?

[Answer] If the old line of the Fourth Congress continues in effect, my personal view is that the revolutionary movement and the various forces will gradually decline and split apart.

[Question] During the middle and end of November, an announcement was made by the Information Office of the Voice of the People of Thailand. All party activists were told to quickly examine things in order to discover the past weaknesses of the party.

[Answer] Yes, this is a problem. That is, the people and students have submitted various proposals in order to correct the problems. In my view, the CPT has refused to acknowledge the truth and has refused to listen to the views of the majority of the people. It has not analyzed the old views or experiences. This is the problem.

[Question] As for receiving support from China, do you favor this?

[Answer] If help is given without any strings attached, we would be glad to support this. But if aid is cut off, we are confident that we can be self-sufficient within our own country.

[Question] Can it be said that, after the congress, Chinese influence still dominates the CPT?

[Answer] I cannot answer that yet.

[Question] Was the defection by Zone 444 connected to the defection by Mr Udom?

[Answer] No. There was no connection at all. Mr Udom had some dealings with Zone 444 and we understood each other well.

[Question] What were the conditions for your surrender?

[Answer] There were four or five major conditions. First, it had to be recognized that the group that has defected is a patriotic force that loves democracy and that [it defected] in order to develop society. Second, we had to be granted political rights in accord with the law.

Third, there had to be guarantees concerning living conditions. Fourth, our safety had to be ensured. Fifth, we agreed with government policies 66/1980 and 65/1982.

[Question] Will the action taken by Zone 444 have any political effects since the other zones in the northeast are watching to see what happens?

[Answer] In the view of Zone 444, we defected in order to help develop society in accord with our democratic way. We feel that this is valuable and honorable. We feel that Thais cannot allow another country to come in and take control. At present, the other zones are watching to see whether the government acts sincerely in order to foster unity in the country. If it is sincere, I think that this is a possibility.

[Question] Concerning the changes that have taken place in the 20 years that you have been with the CPT, from that time to now, did you feel that things had declined so much that you had to defect?

[Answer] Concerning the development of the CPT, there was development between 1965 and 1976. There was constant development of the revolutionary forces, of our jungle forces. But then in 1977, problems arose. One problem was the fallout from the events in the international communist movement. This affected the Thai revolutionary movement. This created ideological confusion in our movement. At that time, there was vacillation concerning politics and revolution and organization was dispersed. This had an effect on one problem. During the period that things were like that, we hoped that the Fourth Congress would be able to solve the problems of the country and people. But just the opposite happened. The Fourth Congress could not solve anything. In addition, policies 66/1980 and 65/1982 were issued. These granted greater rights and were more democratic and we agreed with this.

[Question] Concerning the decline of the CPT, how much influence have policies 66/1980 and 65/1982 had on this?

[Answer] The internal problems are the main reason for the decline. Policy 66 is second to this.

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CSO: 4207/39

STATUS OF MUSLIM EDUCATION, UPWARD MOBILITY DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 23 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Manot Bunyanuwat: "Southern Muslims and Speaking Thai"]

[Text] I read the article "Language First, Banks Later" by Mr Sakkasem Hutakhom in the "Today-Time" column in the 5 October 1982 issue of SIAM RAT. This was an important article. In short, it stated that, for the people living in the southern border provinces, which includes Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat and Satun provinces and some districts in Songkhla Province, learning to speak Thai should take precedence over anything else. Activities that should be promoted include providing scholarships to Thai Muslim students. Such activities should be carried on in order to develop the people before other things.

Very rarely do I encounter someone whose views are the same as mine. When I found out that someone else was in agreement with me, I hurried to lend support.

Concerning this, people have been making an effort to help the Muslims learn to speak Thai for a long time. This has been going on ever since Mr Oep Isara and Mr Sakkasem Hutakhom raised this matter. But it has only been in the last 20 years or so that a serious effort has been made.

Any child 8 years old can enter Grade 1, but they frequently have to repeat each grade before finishing Grade 4. The teachers are really discouraged about the matter of children having to repeat grades since this reflects on the abilities of the teachers also. Thus, teachers are giving Thai-language lessons to these children for 1 year before they enter Grade 1. Even if this means studying for 5 years before finishing Grade 4, it is better than having to stay in school 8 years. The number of repeaters has declined and more children have finished Grade 4. And another result is that more of these children are going on to secondary school.

In the beginning, very few students continued their studies. This was because some did not know what to study, some had no money and some could not study religion (based on research studies). Thus, the Ministry of Education set aside money for scholarships so that they could continue their education. For example, there were 40 scholarships for students attending the Yala and Songkhla teachers' colleges. There were about 50 scholarships (the quota) for attending various vocational colleges and about 40 scholarships for attending the universities in Bangkok.

Many students, including both those students on scholarships and those not on scholarships, who graduated have gone to work for the government in various sectors. They have become district officers, deputy provincial governors, policemen, soldiers, state enterprise officials, bankers and teachers. I have not surveyed other sectors. But in teacher circles in 1981, 2,600 Muslims were working as teachers (20 percent of all teachers in the four southern provinces). Of these teachers, 295 have received their BA degree.

As compared with the Buddhists who live in this region, this is only a handful. But even so, some Buddhists have complained that the government is helping only the Muslims and is ignoring the Buddhists. Actually the Buddhists have not lost any of their rights. They still have all their rights. But if we do not give some special rights to the Muslims, this will be tantamount to letting them "drown" since they cannot "swim."

I like what Lieutenant General Han Linanon said when he spoke with kindergarten teachers at the Region 2 Education Office and at a conference at the Center for the Administration of the Southern Border Provinces on 1 October 1982. On both occasions, he said that:

"If Muslim children are not given a chance to receive a primary, secondary and university education, how can they ever serve the country? If they are never given the opportunity, they will develop an inferiority complex and feel resentful. In addition, this will provoke them to split away and lead them to try to go study abroad and benefit. It is time that we improved Thai-language instruction. When these students can speak Thai, there won't be so much misunderstanding.

"This is one step that will help solve the problems in the south."

At the beginning, I said that Muslim students do not continue their studies because they lack money, they do not know what to study and they can not study religion.

The problem of funds and rights have been solved. The problem now is the problem of teaching Islamic studies. Islam is not taught at either the primary or secondary levels in our public schools. Thus, some parents prefer to send their children to study religion at the Ponoh schools and private schools that teach Islam (at present, there are 10 private

secondary schools that have an Islamic studies program). The Ministry of Education felt that if we taught Islamic studies at the primary and secondary levels, more children would want to come and study. This would also help promote the study of the Thai language. Thus, Islamic studies programs have been implemented at both the primary and secondary levels. Financial support for this has been given by the Office of the National Primary School Commission and the Department of General Education.

In school year 1981, the number of secondary students in public schools declined noticeably. But when the Islamic studies program was implemented in the secondary schools in school year 1982, student enrollment increased.

Muslims believe that religion is life. At the conference at the Center for the Administration of the Southern Border Provinces on 1 October, Lieutenant General Han Linanon said vehemently that we will quickly take steps to implement the teaching of Thai and religion everywhere here by 1984. I fully support this.

Something that outsiders frequently misunderstand concerns the fact that, when they travel in the four southern provinces, they do not hear the people there speaking Thai. These are southerners.

When southerners, from Chumphon to Narathiwat, meet each other, regardless of whether it is on a bus, a boat, or wherever they greet each other in the southern dialect. "Are you a separatist? No, just afraid of being laughed at." Thus, southerners do not speak the central dialect very clearly.

The same is true for the Muslims who live in the south. At home, they speak Malay and so they cannot speak Thai very well and are afraid of being laughed at. Its not a matter of "nationalism."

Its like Mr Sakkasem Hutakhom said. The southern border provinces must solve the language problem first. (Lieutenant General Han has said the same thing. But he is still concerned about the banks too.) Language is a tool for bringing about mutual understanding. For example, foreigners live far away from us and traditions are different. But if we speak the same language and can understand each other and work together, we can help each other find a way to help the Muslims there learn to speak Thai quickly. The separatist problem and the problem of teachers being kidnapped and held for ransom will fade away and peace will come to the southern border area.

If we prepare a good environment, the matter of speaking Thai will not be difficult. At present, in the schools, the children have been taught to speak Thai and their level of ability ranges from almost fluent to fluent. But when they go home, they speak Malay again. Newspapers, television and radio are present in some places but not everywhere. At present, Thai is being taught over the radio. But there should be programs that

are more interesting, such as radiodramas with Muslim actors and programs concerning Muslims. This would help increase interest.

When I went to Narathiwat, I listened to an 0800 hours program on National Security Command Headquarters Radio Station 912. The announcer said that:

"Fatima would like to have the song 'Three Hearts' played for Chesong."

I have heard people in the mass communications field say that one letter from a listener to a radio, or television, station represents 1,000 people. More than one letter like this has been sent.

Isn't this good news, Mr Sakkasem Hutakhom and Mr Oep Isara?

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CSO: 4207/41

KHMER FACTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN FAILED LOGGING VENTURE NOTED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 5 Dec 82 pp 10, 11

[Article: "Khmer Logging Trade Is Devoured by Demons"]

[Text] "In the northeast, people sell their quota of Khmer timber every year. Sometimes there is a lot and sometimes there isn't. But no one has ever been successful. The problem is that, even if permission to engage in logging operations is obtained, things are still not very safe or stable," said a timber merchant in Ubon Ratchathani Province to MATICHON SUT SAPPADA recently after reports appeared in the nation review on 16 November.

The report of the Khmer coalition minister of commerce giving a permit to a Thai logging company is a major story of strategic importance. In effect, this means that the Khmer coalition government "does in fact" have rights in Kampuchea.

However, concerning Thailand's actual military situation, there are some delicate considerations, particularly the problem of defending the border. At present, Vietnam is increasing its military strength near our northeastern border.

"I don't know why they rushed to publish this story. How can we do anything? It wasn't necessary to publish such reports as if there was something behind this. Because the more stories that are published, the worse things will be. Vietnam immediately becomes alert. Don't forget that they have a communications network. At present, the Vietnamese are swarming all about the Chom Pass because of such reports," said an officer in the locality unofficially when asked about this matter.

Certainly, trade beneficial to the Khmer coalition has been going on for a long time. Some of this comes from the businessmen who deal in precious stones. And it has been hinted that there is an interest in Trat or Chanthaburi provinces. There are many cases of Thai merchants being tricked into making such contracts, in the Kampuchean border area, and by Thai-Khmer trading agreements. At a minimum, there are Chinese merchants who have lost much money because of the tricks of these

agents who are greedy for profits. These people have joined with certain Kampuchians who speak Thai. And this group claims that certain high-ranking officers are supporting them.

Regardless of the fact that timber traders love having been granted timber concessions in Kampuchea, the fact is that the Khmer group has collected very large sums of money from the Thais. For example, 1 cubic [foot] of good-grade hardwood timber costs about 1,200 baht. But the agents, who claim to have obtained these permits, are trying to make money by selling large numbers of concessions by increasing prices even more.

But businessmen in Surin and Ubon have not been willing to waste money in purchasing such timber concessions because they know that, concerning the legal steps, things are up to the Khmer cabinet. It is not simply a matter of getting permission from the Khmer minister of commerce alone and then being able to go make profits.

"I think this is a very strange matter. First, there are agents and capitalists from Nakhon Sawan and Kamphaengphet running around who are involved with an SAP MP from Nakhon Sawan. This group has never engaged in the timber trade before. It doesn't have any equipment and has had to hire others. It can be said that they are agents, 100 percent," said a news source close to the Thai Ministry of Commerce. He also pointed out that even though they have supposedly formed a company, this company does not do anything itself. Rather, it obtains timber from the villagers.

As for this method, these timber merchants have issued statements in the mass media by pressuring Mr Bua Hel to say in an interview that everything is being done in stages.

But another news source said that Mr Bua Hel has overstepped his authority since this is not a matter that can be decided by one person. Actually, it must be decided by the Kampuchean cabinet.

The reason that this is in the news is to mobilize capital or to quickly sell timber concessions in the form of allotting quotas.

A foreign reporter for a French news agency who had followed this story told MATICHON SUT SAPPADA that Mr Son Sann told him that the Khmer Seri has sent a telegram in order to inquire about this matter from Prince Sihanouk's faction in Peking and Pyongyang since his faction knows nothing about this. It is believed that this is a kind of protest.

As for the Khmer groups wanting to cut down timber in order to use it to pay for war materials, military circles have asked: Isn't the help being provided by China sufficient? Or is it more a matter of wanting to make profits rather than wanting to purchase weapons? Regardless of what company is formed, there will probably be just timber agents behind this.

A Kampuchean merchant who has business dealings in foreign countries said that, actually, to carry on things legally, a contract must be signed by a representative of the Kampuchean government after the matter has been approved by the cabinet. In addition, the matter must be handled through diplomatic channels, and the ministers must be properly informed. No one person has the authority to handle this by himself.

"This matter was handled at high levels. Several military officers were contacted in order to expedite the matter. Besides this, the matter was even taken and presented to various circles even though it was not really necessary to take it to such levels," said a merchant who wants to join the group in order to fell timber in Kampuchea. And he pointed out that logging operations require capital because logging operations are not easy.

A news source from among the merchants and capitalists said that Kampuchea has asked for a deposit of approximately 30 million baht and that this must be paid before logging operations can begin. This is not a regular business method, but it is a way of obtaining cash.

When asked why this matter had to be so well publicized, one merchant said clearly that originally, the money had to be paid by 15 November, that is, after the contract was signed. But it was not possible to raise this capital. The local timber merchants balked since they were unsure about their safety and the border was still closed by the Thai government. "Even though a great effort was made to have a border checkpoint opened, those concerned waived on this matter. They had to obtain the views of other sectors such as the Security Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

The result was that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, said in an interview that the ministry agrees with the security council that the border should not yet be opened.

We cannot jeopardize the security of the people of the country for the interests of a few merchants and agents.

Besides this, it has been observed that, even though the Khmer coalition government wants to have government-to-government or private-government trade relations, actually, nationalist countries like Kampuchea already have policies on the use of their resources. Suddenly, there will be hoards of people flocking in to obtain materials. This is not an easy matter; it is a rather difficult matter. In particular, the Khmer Rouge believed that once a coalition government was established, the land could not be divided up between this and that faction.

This article on this matter will end by drawing two conclusions. First, the Thai agents who hope to become wealthy will fade away because of their incorrect estimates of the profits to be made from selling concessions,

which no one would buy in order to fell timber. Thus, it is very difficult to get people to pay money in advance. Second, this matter must be decided by the Khmer cabinet and the matter must be discussed in a proper way. People cannot try to make profits by overstepping the bounds of their authority.

This is a very strange matter. At a time when they do not yet have control of the country, there is a half-baked minister who is going about selling permits with great fanfare. Whoever gets taken in by this will lose his money and never be able to get it back.

It is said that people have suffered much from this great timber concession scandal in the country. And certainly, those who have lost money will have to struggle to find a way to steal the resources of Kampuchea in order to make a profit.

Something worth noting is that the Thai Ministry of Commerce, or those at the level of the Thai Customs Department, have closed their eyes and been tricked into asking that checkpoints be opened without first discussing the matter with the Ministry of Interior or with the government at a high level.

And now, there are reports that many people in this department are unable to control their subordinates.

Concerning this, I do not know who has tricked who. I do not know whether Kampuchea has tricked Thailand or vice versa. Or are Kampuchea and Thailand working together in selling timber concessions to make profits like middlemen?

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CSO: 4207/40

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HA BAN DOAN ON ROLE OF LAW IN SOCIETY

BK100240 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Ha Ba Doan: "The Law Contributes to Building a New Society and a New Man"]

[Text] Exactly 2 years ago, the SRV Constitution was born. In its wake, a series of laws and regulations were promulgated, and many other legal documents were issued by various sectors and echelons. These events mark a new step forward in the legislative function of our state and usher in the era of social management through legislation.

After 30 years of war, our people are advancing from a system of small-scale production toward building socialism nationwide. In the initial stages of the transitional period, strengthening the socialist legal system is an objective demand. Introducing the law into life is to give the people a tool to help ensure their collective mastery. Therefore, we should widely educate and train the people in the law to help them become conscious of their obligations and interests, to enhance their respect for discipline and for the rules of communal life, and to promote the finer qualities of the new socialist man. Once the people fully understand the law and find steady support in the apparatus of proletarian dictatorship, they will allow no one to act arbitrarily. They will demand and struggle for the unmasking of those who have acted in a bureaucratic manner or in contravention of the law. Introducing the law into life is also a measure aimed at mobilizing the people to participate in the struggle for crime prevention and crime suppression, and at making the state apparatus less bureaucratic and increasingly better according to the guideline: the state is of the people and by the people.

In the present situation, taking advantage of the fact that our state is faced with many difficulties, the enemy is trying to sabotage us in many fields. For this reason, any law-breaking act, whether committed wittingly or unwittingly, will benefit the enemy.

The party leads all society, whereas the state has the function of organizing the implementation of the party's line and policies and ensuring the people's right to mastery. To introduce the law into life, we must first of all enhance the perception and observance of the law in the party and among the cadres of

state agencies. In reality, the introduction of the law into life is faced with a contradiction which should be resolved: while the people are being educated in law, a number of state cadres and agencies flout the law and do not correctly observe it. Many acts of law-breaking have been committed because cadres have not been adequately educated in the law. Due to habits developed during the war years, in many localities, cadres of the administration, especially at the basic echelon, still regard the law as a restriction, an impediment to their work, or still maintain that laws are made only for punitive purposes and for the masses to observe. This situation has given rise to many cases of abuse of power and many acts of bullying the masses, which have regrettably hurt the citizens' legitimate interests. Therefore, to introduce the law into life, first of all we must educate those cadres who hold positions as economic and social managers. If state cadres do not understand and observe the law, they will never succeed, no matter how fine talkers they may be, in making the people fully see the practical need to understand the law.

The party statutes require that all party members gain an understanding of the law and correctly observe it. Having a firm grasp of the law and correctly observing it is a requirement of the party. There is absolutely no contradiction between the law and politics. Any party members who refuse to gain an understanding of the law and to observe it is alienating himself, though unconsciously, from the political line. An act of law-breaking by party cadres and members will cause much greater damage than the one committed by ordinary people, since it weakens the masses' confidence in the system and may be exploited by the enemy to drive a wedge between the party and the people.

If we want to introduce the law into our daily life, we must consider education in the law as a component of ideological work and must successfully establish a system of legal education among the people, especially among all party schools and schools for economic and administrative management cadres. It is necessary to pay attention to improving the legal knowledge of all popularly elected representatives, members of the people's committees at the city ward and village levels, and personnel of organs directly responsible for public interests such as the public security service, tax bureau, land department, trade office, and communications and transportation service. It is also necessary to introduce education in the law for students at all general schools in order to enable them to know how to respect public order even when they are still in grade 1. Efforts must be made to ensure that all legal standards are revised promptly when necessary so that they are in line with the requirements of life and keep abreast of progress in society.

Law education must be carried out in combination with economic management and production management. Organs responsible for managerial work should, within their areas of responsibility, conduct propaganda and educational work on implementation of the law and make public various systems and policies so that the people can witness the implementation of the law. It is necessary for all stores, bus terminals and exchange stations to publicly post things that the people need to know and the responsibilities of those personnel in attendance aimed at curbing extortion and inconvenience.

Youth union, women's union and trade union organizations should carry out education in the law in combination with education on other laws involving their organizations such as educating youths in the laws concerning their ethics, rights and obligations; women's union members in the laws concerning marriage and family life and their responsibility as mothers toward their children; and trade union members in the law concerning labor and other systems to which they are entitled, and so forth.

When commending a certain person for a good job in production or business, we should not forget to make sure that his job has been carried out in accordance with the law. Some units, upon hearing initial reports, were thought to have obtained good economic results in production. However, after careful study, they were found to have caused harm to the state and the people several times greater than the benefits just because they had failed to perform their work in accordance with the law.

To ensure that the law is respected, in addition to propaganda and educational work, it is necessary to have the coercion of the state. Although coercion is not a fundamental measures, it is an absolutely indispensable task for the state. Coercive punishment must be based on justice and correctness. In bringing criminals to court, it is necessary to combine coercive measure with educational and persuasive measures so as to make it possible for them to acknowledge and correct their mistakes so that other persons can use this as a preventive lesson.

Our people are now living in an area of great revolutionary development. The struggle between the two paths is taking place sharply and decisively at the same time as opposition and sabotage activities by the enemy. Therefore, we must quickly introduce the law into our daily life in order to create a new society and a new type of man with a life of happiness, equality and justice against all manifestations of hostility in the country and abroad.

CSO: 4209/171

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ANTICOMMUNIST RESISTANCE MOVEMENT DESCRIBED

Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French No 935, 29 Nov 82 p 12

[Article by Philippe Marcovici: "Vietnam: Ten Thousand Fighters for Freedom"]

[Text] The resistance is organizing and is finding growing support among a population that is being starved, exploited and enslaved by the new communist masters of Hanoi.

Col Pham van Lieu, a former South Vietnamese marine, is a realist. He knows that his already white hair will turn even whiter before he sees his country liberated and he knows that a hard fight lies ahead of him. But Col Pham van Lieu is also an idealist and doesn't doubt for an instant the final outcome, which for him is clear: giving "freedom, justice and dignity" back to the Vietnamese people. Today he is coordinating the operations of the South Vietnamese Liberation Front abroad.

Col Pham van Lieu, back from the Vietnamese underground and in Paris for only a short stay, paints a dark picture of his country, which has been under the communist yoke for more than 7 years. No, he told us, the rehabilitation camps have not been eliminated; they have simply been moved ... right after the Sino-Vietnamese conflict. Thus the camps which used to be on the Chinese border, in the regions of Lang Son, Cao Bang and Lao Kay, have today erected their barbed-wire fences at Than Hoa and Ninh Binh, in the former Annam. According to Col Pham van Lieu, there are still about 400,000 people in these camps and in many others scattered throughout the country. Vietnamese die in them every day from sickness, hunger or exhaustion, when they aren't executed following an attempt to escape. Men and women are sometimes released from these death camps, like Gen Nguyen van Vy or the former governor of the central bank, Le Quang Uyen, quite recently. A few weeks later and on one pretext or another, most of them find their way back to the camps.

In 1981, Vietnamese authorities called for volunteers to work in the USSR. Some South Vietnamese, in order to escape s'w death in the "new economic zones" or starvation, which is a threat everywhere else, responded to that call.

The Prisoners of the Gas Pipeline

But it was very quickly learned in South Vietnam that the work was in Siberia, on the gas pipeline, under inhuman conditions for men and women accustomed to

a tropical climate. So there were no more volunteers. That's when thoughts turned to political prisoners, several thousand of whom were "shipped" to Siberia.

The current, really tragic situation of South Vietnam fully justifies the fight being waged by the United Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, led by Vice Admiral Hoang Co Minh. More than 10,000 well-armed men have now been deployed, mainly in three regions of South Vietnam: in the hills between Bien Hoa and Dalat, in the high plateaus between Kontum and Pleiku, and in the mountains between Qui Nhon (on the coast) and the high plateaus. Other pockets of resistance are being organized along the Cambodian border and in the forests of the Can Tho region, in the far south of the peninsula. The resistance recently launched several attacks on North Vietnamese positions, in particular on the depots of Tay Ninh, halfway between Saigon and the Cambodian border and on the Suon Nghe road in the province of Long Thanh, 100 km from the former capital. However, according to Col Pham van Lieu, it is not a question of the resistance launching into a real war against North Vietnamese troops. The Front does not yet have the resources for this and perhaps does not wish to do so. At present, the main goal is to unify the command of the various resistance groups and to prove to the population that the resistance is a reality and that they can therefore join it and find in it the hope of a future liberation. This is why the resistance fighters are satisfied for the time being to camp on the former "hunting grounds" of the communist resistance forces during the time of the American war--impregnable areas where the North Vietnamese are today encountering the same obstacles as the GI's of yesterday.

Of the 1 million soldiers who comprised the South Vietnamese Army, 400,000 have been captured or killed and 200,000 have fled the country in the odyssey of the boat people. Thus there are still about 400,000 former soldiers whom the Front hopes to rally to its cause. Arming them would not be a real problem, since the South Vietnamese Army buried many weapons caches before surrendering. As for munitions, they are smuggled in through Cambodia and Laos and with the help of corruption, it is the North Vietnamese Army itself which supplies the guerrillas, at the price of 1 piastre per cartridge! Moreover, there are hundreds of soldiers in the army of occupation in Cambodia who are deserting with arms and ammunition.

No, Col Pham van Lieu has no illusions and he knows that his country will not be liberated tomorrow. But he is Vietnamese, with everything that implies: a passion for living, a passion for freedom, a passion for dignity. His people have proved too often in history that they could sacrifice their blood and suffering for a cause which they knew was just. Col Pham van Lieu and all those thousands of Vietnamese, who are resisting and rejecting the slavery that others are trying to impose on them, are fighting in the mountains and in the forests rather than surrender. In Vietnam, people have gotten into the habit of dying with dignity.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'ENEMY LEAFLETS' IN BORDER AREAS DESTROYED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Vi Van Thang: "The Fate of Enemy Leaflets"]

[Text] The day had not yet begun, but Mrs Seo Hon was already up to cook rice for her husband and son to go to their upland field for work. As she reached the staircase, she saw pieces of paper the size of a hand scattered across the yard and garden. She picked up a sheet and hurriedly ran back up to her house while calling her son, "Sao Ly, come see what this paper means. Lots of them! Lots of them! Don't know who brought them here or when. Both the yard and garden are full!" Sao Ly threw aside his cotton-filled blanket, briskly got up, took the piece of paper from his mother's hand, then walked to the kitchen stove to read it. "Oh!" Sao Ly said in a strained voice, "this is again those Chinese guys' trick of disseminating psywar leaflets! That explains why during the night I heard the 'boop, boop' of their mortar fire, similar to the dampened sound of hand grenades exploding underwater. Cadres of our village military unit said that the muffled sound is caused by bullets loaded with leaflets. Well, I'm going to do away with this one."

As he finished speaking, Seo Ly tore the propaganda leaflet into small pieces and threw them into the kitchen fire.

Mrs Seo Hoa asked, "Son, what does the leaflet say?"

Seo Ly looked at his mother, "Mom, have you ignored what the cadres told us?"

"No one can disregard these recommendations. But it is proper for us to read the leaflet and to know what it says."

"If we read it, we have more or less fallen into the enemy trap. The enemy never speaks well of us, never loves us, and never displays sincerity toward us. Do you agree with me, Mom?"

After following the discussion between his wife and son about the enemy propaganda leaflet, Mr Seo Lam got up and said in a loud voice, "Burn it, burn it up, right away!" Mrs Seo Hoa laughed, "Well, to do that please go down and pick up the leaflets. There are quite a few of them, I think we can use these leaflets to cook our meals for a couple of days."

"No, no. Don't use them for cooking. I want to burn them up. Just like a pile of trash!"

Immediately, Mr Seo Lam went down the staircase. A broom in one hand, a matchbox in another, he swept the leaflets issued by the Beijing reactionaries into a stack at a corner of the yard, then lit a fire. Mrs Seo Hoa and young Seo Ly also swept the leaflets from the entrance gate to the end of the garden. While sweeping, they picked up scattered leaflets with their hands, and tossed them all into the fire. After cleaning his yard, Mr Seo Lam went into other houses in the village, urging the people to sweep and burn the leaflets.

Expanding on Mr Seo Lam's achievement, the village party committee and people's committee launched the movement of "not reading enemy propaganda leaflets." Thus, whenever the enemy used 120 mm mortar shells to send propaganda leaflets into our territory in an attempt to sway the will of our troops and people along the border of Cao Bang Province, the village inhabitants responded with their brooms.

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CSO: 4209/126

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RUMORMONGERS TRACKED DOWN, ARRESTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Chi Thien: "Track Down Rumor Spreaders"]

[Text] In many localities, along with public security combatants, cadres, workers and state civil servants, our people have actively and enthusiastically taken part in the struggle to unmask rumormongers.

At Hanoi Harbor, a rumor once turned up aimed at causing panic among the port people and workers. That rumor was spread in refreshment bars throughout the area. In close coordination with people's security units, subward public security and the port security guard bureau vigorously and urgently carried out an investigation. The plan was based mainly on the people's help; in fact, the people eagerly supported it and participated in it. A patient investigation of refreshment bars and over 30 individuals finally showed that N. and T. were the rumormongers. They steadfastly listened to enemy radio stations, then spent time hanging around refreshment bars, where they kept repeating what they heard. Hanoi Port workers and subward people held public denunciatory meetings in which N. and T. had to admit their guilt.

Once in N Subward, Hoan Kiem Ward, there was a rumor distorting the policies of our party and state. Many subward people met with public security combatants and local cadres to inform them of what they had heard. The local administration, public security and people's security units worked together with local inhabitants to track down the rumormongers. The 53rd individual investigated was the real culprit. His name was K. Taking advantage of temporary difficulties in our people's economic life, he fabricated reports and spread them at refreshment bars. These rumors gained acceptance with the connivance of gullible people. In a meeting attended by numerous subward people, K. bowed his head while admitting his guilt, and was strictly punished in accordance with the law. By the end of July 1982, at a meeting of the people of Subward 20, Precinct 5 of Ho Chi Minh City, 500 local inhabitants sternly denounced N. and X. for spreading false rumors to distort the policies of our party and state. Formerly civil servants under the U.S.-puppet regime, N. and X. have refused to return to the right road, engaging instead in smuggling, and regularly frequenting open-air markets and refreshment bars to spread false rumors, with a view to scaring the people and "fishing

in troubled waters." Soon after false rumors appeared, Subward 20 public security officials promptly asked people's security units, organs, and military units stationed within the subward to launch a coordinated operation, cordoning off the area and tracking down the rumormongers. A few days later, with the effective help of various strata of the population, the rumormongers were arrested. The people brought them into public meetings to denounce them, educate them, and draw experiences for everyone in order to increase vigilance, and refuse to listen to, and spread false rumors, in order not to play right into enemy hands.

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CSO: 4209/126

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ENEMY PLOT TO INTIMIDATE EXPOSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Thu Huong: "After the Augmented Harvest"]

[Text] The cheerfulness of Nghi Xuan villagers in the wake of a bumper harvest subsided in the face of a rumor that "the season's rice is very bitter..." According to the rumor, insecticide sprays applied by households under contract on the badly infested rice of the previous season, had penetrated the boots, giving the rice a bitter taste when eaten.

The rumor caused sudden changes in the prices of rice in the local market. Hurriedly, the people sold their 10th-month rice at cheap prices and bought the 5th month rice at prices almost 150 percent higher than usual. By selling off their 10th-month rice and buying the 5th-month rice, many families caused instability in the market. Then another rumor popped up: The rice infestation came from contaminated nitrate fertilizer imported by the state.

Putting all these rumors together, our public security officers asserted that they were concocted by the enemy and directed against our economy. But who was that enemy? After weeks of investigation, the officers noted that Nguyen Chi Sy lay at the roots of all the rumors. A youth involved in many bad activities in the locality, he was warned many times by the public security. In recent days, he has gone by train to Lang Son to transact business. Sometimes, he went close to the border to buy goods, which he brought back to the delta.

At the public security office, confronted with unquestionable evidence Nguyen Chi Sy broke down and confessed that, his illegal trade activities notwithstanding, he was unable to make enough money to support a life of debauchery until he met Vuong Chi Sinh, a dealer in luxury goods, who frequently came from the other side of the border. In exchange for cash and goods sold cheaply, Sy agreed to act under Sinh's order. Of late, as the border provinces achieved a bumper crop, Sinh told Sy, "Buddy, if you can scare the people into selling all their 10th-month rice at low prices, I'll give you plenty of money."

Then Sinh induced Sy to spread the above rumors.

The sabotage plot was extinguished by N District public security officers, thus contributing to ensuring continued production and combat readiness among Nghi Xuyen villagers during the winter-spring season, and working toward new victories.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' GREET'S CZECH PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

OW101425 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jan (VNA)--NHAN DAN today extends its best wishes to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party, and president of Czechoslovakia, on his 70th birthday.

In an editorial the paper recalls that the Vietnamese Council of State's decision to confer the Gold Star Order on the Czechoslovak president is a high appreciation by the party, the government and the people of Vietnam of his great role and service in building and defending the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and in consolidating and promoting the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

"Honouring Gustav Husak with the highest distinction of the state," the paper says, "the Vietnamese party, government and people have expressed their respect and affection for the esteemed leader of the working class and labouring people of Czechoslovakia, and their profound gratitude to the Czechoslovak party, government and people for their valuable support and assistance to the struggle against imperialism and other forces of reaction, and the socialist construction and defence of the Vietnamese people."

After recalling Gustav Husak's revolutionary activities, NHAN DAN notes that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by himself, the Czechoslovak people have recorded important achievements in economic, political, cultural and social fields. "Since emerging from the 1968 crisis, Czechoslovakia has entered into a successful period of building socialism," the paper says, adding the "its fraternal solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community has consolidated and its international prestige has increased. The Czechoslovak people are building developed socialism and steadily advancing to a bright future."

In recognition of Gustav Husak's great contributions to the Czechoslovak revolution and the communist and workers' movement over the world, other countries have also conferred high distinctions and titles on him, the paper says.

"The Vietnamese and Czechoslovak people," NHAN DAN continues, "have long been bound by the common struggle for the noble ideals of socialism. Their 1980 treaty of friendship and cooperation marked a further development in the relations between the two countries. Vietnam has received from Czechoslovakia a great deal of machines, materials and raw materials for developing its national economy. Czechoslovakia has granted non-interest loans to Vietnam and rescheduled its debts. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia has made active contributions to Vietnam's socialist construction and defence.

The paper wishes President Gustav Husak the best of health to join the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of Czechoslovakia in leading their people in implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPC Congress. It also wishes the friendship, fraternal solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the parties, the governments and the peoples of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia constant consolidation and development.

CSO: 4200/292

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG 'PRAVDA' ARTICLE

BK311555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Dec 82

[PRAVDA 28 December article written by Phan Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, to mark the USSR's 60th founding anniversary]

[Text] Along with the Soviet people and progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people are celebrating the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. The birth of the Soviet Union was the outcome of the Great October Revolution and it ushered in a new era in the history of mankind--that of building the most civilized form of society, which demonstrates in the realities of life Marx' socialist principle that the development of freedom of each individual is a condition for the development of freedom of all.

Nowhere else in the world and never before in the history of mankind has a nation undergone such profound and tremendous changes over 6 decades--smashing both internal and external enemies in [word indistinct] situation wherein the revolution was still in its embryonic stage; accomplishing industrialization in a totally new way and at a speed many times faster than that of capitalist industrialization in the European countries; creating a strength after 17 years of national construction to gloriously triumph over Hitlerite fascism which was the most ferocious imperialist force of that era; healing within the shortest time the extremely serious war wounds ever inflicted on a nation; and then successfully building a developed socialist society, hewing a path for advancing toward communism and opening up the era of spatial conquest by man.

While the developed capitalist countries in Europe and America are sinking deep into an all-round crisis characterized by unemployment, inflation, economic recession and stagnation, cultural decadence and grave social vices, the Soviet Union has majestically emerged as a powerful socialist country that is developing in all fields at an unprecedented rate and scale and with unprecedented successes. Its 250 million people--living on a land that spreads over one-sixth of the globe and inheriting the cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--have, over the past 60 years, always looked forward to the future and opened a path toward new horizons of the socialist revolution and the happiness of man.

The USSR has transformed the czarist regime, which was by its nature the prison of 100 nationalities, into a great family of the Soviet nationalities which are closely bound together by their destiny and a common cause. A very delicate and difficult feat that has been achieved in all respects is the equal and voluntary cooperation and mutual assistance among various nationalities at widely different levels of development. In the USSR, some minority ethnics which were facing extinction before the revolution have not revived and actually undergone a magnificent period of renaissance. Many nationalities which formerly lived in seclusion in remote regions and were enveloped for centuries in the darkness of the middle ages, have taken giant steps forward in development and have, in recent decades, stood shoulder to shoulder with the other nationalities of the union in the rank of the world's most progressive nationalities.

Through the union--in the central regions as well as in central Asia, the northern regions, the Far East, the western part and the Arctic region--Vladimir Ilich Lenin's policy of nationalities has served to revive and promote the fine traditions and the special and wonderful characteristics of the national feeling, and to vigorously develop the economic and scientific-technological potentials of each republic.

Throughout the Soviet Union there can be seen the picture of a healthy society originating from the Soviet civilization. The lofty achievement of the Soviet Union is the Soviet people--the most beautiful blossoms of 60 years of struggle and construction. They are people with pure feelings, virtues, deeds and relations and with a very fine lifestyle that reflects the humanist ideal much dreamt of by the great thinkers and writers in Russia and other countries. The most striking virtue of the Soviet people is their altruism and sacrifices in the struggle for the revolutionary cause which are realized in the multi-faceted relations [word indistinct] among mankind and which constitute the nature of communist humanitarianism: one for all and all for one. The greatness of the Soviet people is reflected all the more lovably in their innocence, sincerity and simplicity.

The 60-year-old history of the Soviet Union is both a monumental epic relating the glorious history of the October Revolution and the following years with the resounding exploits of the Patriotic War, and a lyric about the noble sentiments of man and the exemplary relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance among the different nationalities in the union and with other nations all over the world.

I have had a very interesting thought recently, imagining a trip to the Soviet Union, from Moscow to all the republics, from east to west and from north to south, particularly to the eventful sites of the socialist revolution, anti-fascist fighting and socialist construction, and places in the Soviet Union where the most wonderful changes have taken place. In each of these places, I would call on families of workers, farmers, scientists, writers and artists and chat with them, men and women, young and old, about the past, the present and the future of the Soviet land, recalling with them the wondrous changes of the outside scenes and in the political, economic, cultural and social life, and especially the even more profound and beautiful changes inside man.

Starting with not much and overcoming obstacles that at times seemed to be beyond human capability, the Soviet Union has achieved today's strength; and advancing with this strength, its development over the coming years will indeed be incalculable. According to the plans adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, many construction projects, once completed, will completely change the appearance of large areas through the massive exploitation of natural resources. The grain and food program, implemented with the application of the achievements of modern science and technology and of a renovated mechanism of economic management, will mobilize the efforts of millions and millions of persons to attain within the shortest time possible the goal of providing a stable and regular high-quality diet for every Soviet family. The Baykal-Amur Railway project--an enterprising undertaking that could not be carried out under the czarist regime--is now being successfully completed, thus giving a boost to the effort to develop the inexhaustible potentials of Siberia.

Science and technology in the Soviet Union have made great advances in studying and implementing gigantic plans to redirect the flow of rivers, using the water obtained from icebergs to irrigate desert areas and transform them into verdant orchards and fields, and transform space into a laboratory to serve man's happiness. These projects, which are worthy of the importance of the undertaking to build communism, can only be realized in the Soviet Union.

The Great October Revolution and the founding and growth of the Soviet Union are a boon to mankind. No one but the Soviet people, with their potentials, revolutionary ardor and creative minds, could successfully build such a big and strong socialist country which is without an equal and plays an extremely important role in the development of the world situation.

The Soviet Union has created favorable conditions for the formation and vigorous growth of the socialist system, a community which is gradually expanding to all continents. Each step forward by the Soviet Union has provided more strength and given greater encouragement to the revolutionary forces of the era, strengthened the socialist community, stepped up the national liberation movement, and inspired the struggle of the working class and laboring people in the capitalist countries. With the Soviet Union as the mainstay, progressive forces of the era are closing their ranks to promote the struggle for the victory of peace and socialism.

In the 37 years since the end of World War II, world peace has been firmly safeguarded. Although the warlike forces are striving to undermine detente and strain the situation, the potential to safeguard world peace has always increased through perseverance in a hard and dangerous struggle. This is primarily due to the existence of the Soviet Union in this world. The Soviet Union has been unequivocally recognized by the world's people as the firm bulwark of peace and revolution for its existence and strength, its consistent foreign policy, its effective support for all just causes of other nations, its great economic and cultural assistance to more than 100 countries.

The victory of the Soviet Union, peace, national independence, democracy and socialism is an essential law of history attesting to the vitality of Marxism-Leninism, the light of truth and the conscience of our times.

All genuine aspirations of man from different political and social horizons lead to Marxism. Whatever direction they take, all the orientations and trends of today's natural and social sciences lead to Marxism. Observant people all over the world can clearly see that capitalism is powerless and stalemated. Scientific socialism is the unique way which was opened by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The success of Vladimir I. Lenin's policy toward nationalities in the Soviet Union set an example of persuasion which has mobilized nations to rise up, struggle, liberate themselves and build their own new life. Together they have established the relations of friendship, equality and cooperation. As a result of the prosperity and development of various nationalities in the Soviet Union, it can be said that all nations, no matter at what level and on which continent, can look to the Soviet Union for an image of their own development.

The history of the Soviet Union, beginning with the October Revolution, is that of a nation which has made the greatest sacrifices for mankind, which has given the most generous assistance to other nations, and which is now assuming very important global tasks. Aware of all this, the people of the world have developed warm, fine feelings towards the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. The Soviet Union has become part of the life and feelings of other nations as the fruition of their common efforts, as their common legacy are held vital and dear. Over the years, progressive mankind has shared many struggles and many anxious and hopeful moments with the Soviet Union. Loving the Soviet Union, learning from it, supporting and defending it has long been a worldwide movement. Vladimir I. Lenin himself, communists and the Soviet people have remembered and pointed out most adequately the international support for the October Revolution of the Soviet Union.

The October Revolution that shook the whole world received warm responses and support from all parts of the earth. The movement to protect and support the Soviet Union contributed to the success of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in a country encircled by capitalism.

During the difficult days of World War II, all of mankind looked to Moscow for news from the various Soviet battlefronts, followed up the development of each battle and rejoiced at every armed exploit of the Soviet Red Army. The movement to protect and support the Soviet Union by participating in combat and coordinating with the Red Army took place in a seething manner. It attracted millions of people from many countries, contributed to winning a victory over fascism, developed an entire revolutionary generation and created favorable conditions for the revolution to succeed in many countries from Europe to Asia.

The Soviet peace program is now the appeal of a nation which has made the biggest sacrifices for peace and has done the most for it. This program is heartily welcomed by nations and has stirred up and accelerated the seething struggles by large segments of the masses against the imperialists' belligerent policies. In the present world situation, struggling for peace is the most urgent demand and the most immediate objective of mankind.

The movement to support the Soviet Union has thus far swept away the rubbish of the anti-Soviet and anti-communist contentions and tricks of imperialists and other reactionary forces. Their distortion and fabrication has revealed their inevitable defeat and panic, in the face of the Soviet growth and the unshakable love and confidence which nations have shown to the Soviet Union. The country of the October Revolution and Vladimir I. Lenin's nation has received and will receive forever the noble feelings of internationalism worthy of its historic mission.

The close relations between the Communist Party of Vietnam, the SRV and the Vietnamese people on the one hand, and the USSR and the Soviet people on the other, are relations between comrades and brothers with the same ideal, same doctrine and same revolutionary cause.

An entire period of the history of the Vietnamese people has been tuned to the great ideas of the era, to scientific socialism. Let us recall a winter night in the early twenties in Paris when Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc cried with joy to read for the first time Lenin's program on the national question. Turning in the direction of his homeland, Nguyen Ai Quoc then cried out: My suffering compatriots, this is what we need; this is the path to our liberation. The meeting of the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples was the inevitable meeting between light-seeker and light-giver.

Since then, the entire development of the Vietnamese revolution has been closely associated with the wholehearted support and generous assistance of the Soviet Union, leading to the victory of the August revolution and the birth of a new Vietnam and after thirty years of resistance for national liberation to the present cause of national defense and socialist construction. The Marxist-Leninist theory and the Soviet Union have given wings to Vietnam to scale the height of revolutionary struggle, especially in the revolution for national liberation. Most recently, the Soviet Union has provided a pair of wings for a Vietnamese citizen to fly into space together with a Soviet brother.

The Vietnamese who had the opportunities to meet with Soviet people have all been struck by their great concern and knowledge about Vietnam and their deep feelings towards the people, land and revolution of Vietnam.

A Vietnamese proverb says: When you drink water, you must remember its source. The image of the Soviet Union has always shone in the hearts of us, Vietnamese communists and people. Vietnam's profound affection for the Soviet Union is the crystallisation of a whole historical process. It has not ceased to deepen to become a fine tradition. The more the Vietnamese people love their fatherland, their nation, their revolution, the more they love the Soviet Union.

The Vietnamese people's attachment to the Soviet Union stems from their respect for its history, its present and future cause and its mission towards the whole mankind. This is love for the Soviet people.

The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR evokes the immortal words of Maxim Gorky:

Man, how proudly it sounds, that title. This is vividly true in the Soviets, and in the men and women of other fraternal socialist countries.

We believe that the revolution of the working class, the laboring masses and the oppressed nations will certainly lead to the victory of socialism on the world scale and will make our planet the homeland of those who really deserve the title of man.

CSO: 4209/171

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CORRUPTION POINTS TO THE NEED FOR CADRES' QUALITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Vu Tung: "Qualities of Cadres"]

[Excerpt] Cadres are those who decide about organizing the implementation of all party and state line, positions and policies. The people have great affection and respect for those loyal and devoted cadres who do their best to take care of their life and happiness. It is regrettable that some cadres cannot live up to that expectation. In a production unit of a cooperative in Y Yen District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, a party chapter committee member serving as unit chief, in only two crop seasons, has misused a large quantity of collective and farmers' properties by putting money into his own pocket and wasting money on rejoicing and feasting. As members of the cooperative requested a check, it was found in the early stage of the investigation that the losses involved more than 2 tons of paddy, over 60 kilograms of beans, nearly 60 kilograms of peanut and thousands of work points. About cash and a number of other items, documents were lost and books contained deletions, which rendered the effort to pin down and blame anyone for their losses more difficult. Those who denounced the cadres' wrongdoings have received threats. In this production unit, other party members have deliberately cut down the cooperative's beefwood trees, used gardens and ponds as their own, openly distilled moonshine and urged other people to do the same, thus causing considerable waste of grain. Production has not been stepped up. Many negative phenomena, mostly eating lavish meals, have appeared. Cadres have been using a citizen's home as the place to eat and drink. Some people have said: "We have faith in and affection for the party and go along with the leadership of the party, but this is the party at the central and higher levels, for in the party chapter in our unit there are many party members who are extremely bad!"

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CSO: 4209/137

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY ORGANIZATION RELIES ON MASSES TO GET STRENGTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Quynh Hoa: "Strong District Party Organization Relies on the Masses, Creates Own Strength"]

[Excerpt] The party organization of Thong Nhat District has only more than 400 members. This small body of party members is scattered all over 14 villages and over organs, enterprises and state farms covering an area of 5,000 square kilometers and being full of difficulties and complicated situations. How did the Thong Nhat party organization then manage to develop its leadership role and to turn the district into one of the stronger districts in Dong Nai Province?

Its secret was to totally rely on the people and to motivate the masses for fulfilling every revolutionary task. Thong Nhat District was established in 1976. In the past, all of this large area was part of the U.S. -puppet belt. Hoodlums and the secret police had been sent there in large numbers to suppress the revolutionary movement. The villages in the district had been turned into the nest for the U.S. -puppets to train and keep the leading reactionaries. Many puppet soldiers had returned here to live after they had been defeated by our troops. Hoodlums, thieves and burglars were quietly harassing the people. A characteristic of the district is that 85 percent of its population belong to five different religions, with most of them being the Catholics who moved from the North in 1954. In such a location, the Thong Nhat District VCP Committee was paying attention to making cadres and party members correctly evaluate the working masses' revolutionary nature, patriotic spirit and national pride, no matter what religion they practiced or whether they had joined the puppet army and administration and committed any crimes against the revolution and the people. It taught cadres and party members to devotedly assist those people who had made mistakes because of the historical circumstances and wickedness of the American imperialists and even committed crimes against the people in order to allow them to repent and to start a new life. Members of all religions were assured of freedom of religion and assisted in their everyday life.

The lesson being taught by the Thong Nhat District VCP Committee is to pay attention to providing cadres and party members with advanced training in thoroughly understanding the party and state policies so as to have a correct attitude and the capacity to educate and persuade other people. On the other hand, it does not forget to educate cadres, party members and the people to heighten revolutionary vigilance and to resolutely punish the reactionary elements, those people who have refused to be reeducated and continue to commit crimes and those people who are disguised under the religious cloak in order to do illegal things and to disturb political order and social security. The people have been denouncing and punishing in time these bad elements. Order and security in the district are being maintained; the people feel reassured while doing productive work. The great victory of the Thong Nhat party organization lies in the fact that it has succeeded in building a solidarity bloc of people, both Catholics and non-Catholics, for a joint building of the new life.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CASE OF FALSE CURRENCY EXCHANGE NEWS RECALLED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Mai Huy: "News of 'Currency Exchange'"]

[Text] At the time, on Nguyen Hue Boulevard, the busiest street in H City, a rumor spread that "our public security had just nabbed an ethnic Chinese with a bag of counterfeit money—all in 50 dong banknotes--some of which may have already been in circulation."

That afternoon, at 0300 hours, a young man presented himself to a porcelain wares counter to buy a tea set, at the price of 30 dong. He paid with a 50-dong note, and told the saleswoman, "M'am, I need no change. Please keep it!"

Then he lowered his voice, "Please spend this banknote right away! The gentlemen in the government are going to exchange the current 50-dong notes for new ones. A lot of counterfeit money, you see!"

The news of "currency exchange" and of "discontinued use of the 50-dong bank-note" was disseminated with speed, sending prices souring. During the night and the following morning, well-to-do people bought goods by tossing around 50-dong banknotes. The lady at the porcelain wares counter wanted to buy a TV set at a price double the usual one, but did not make the purchase at the last moment.

Later, whenever she met anyone she would proudly say, "I was very lucky. Without the convincing arguments of young public security officials, I would have been dead broke because of these vicious rumormongers!"

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CSO: 4209/126

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LE HUYEN THONG ON HO CHI MINH CITY TRADE

BK091540 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "Ho Chi Minh City Strengthens Socialist Trade and Opposes the Bad Practice of Excessive Drinking and Eating in Restaurants and the Uncontrolled Musical Entertainment Business"]

[Summary] After discussing measures for implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and the resolution of the Political Bureau on the city's tasks, the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee has issued resolution No 7 on its pressing tasks. As an immediate step, the city is strengthening socialist trade, stepping up the transformation of private trade, gradually stabilizing the market and building a healthy lifestyle.

"Over the past 2 months the various echelons and sectors in the city have accelerated the transformation of industry and trade; transformed the various markets; curbed speculative and smuggling activities and 'unlawful musical entertainment business'; promoted a healthy lifestyle, and given rise to a vigorous and steady emulation movement for productive labor and thrift throughout the city."

Early in December the city party committee convened a conference with the participation of over 1,000 key cadres in the city to discuss measures for transforming the market, first of all for putting an end to the uncontrolled restaurant and musical entertainment businesses. "Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the city party committee and chairman of the city people's committee, outlined the city's pressing tasks in the social and economic fields. After pointing out the multifaceted achievements already recorded, he criticized the bad practice of wasteful and excessive drinking and eating. Restaurants and bars have mushroomed at an excessive rate and some of them are even owned by state organs and mass organizations. According to the statistics which were initially compiled, the city now has more than 100,000 households engaged in the public catering business (as compared to only 19,000 in 1975).

"Except for a number of popular eating shops that truly serve the laboring people and travelers, and some restaurants that cater to the needs of international tourists, most of those establishments are merely gathering places

for the newly rich and dishonest persons--including thieves, robbers, smugglers, speculators, manufacturers of fake goods and a number of degenerate and degraded cadres and civil servants--to squander away their ill-gotten gains."

It is necessary to resolutely close down such establishments and shift their operators to production. Those who operate illegally will be strictly punished.

State organs whose functions are not related to public catering and workers and civil servants are not allowed to open restaurants and bars or to invest their capital under any form in the operation of such establishments. State organs must curb and prohibit excessive spending, especially on the occasions of the end of the year and the forthcoming lunar new year.

On the cultural and artistic front, the city is witnessing a fierce struggle between the two roads. "The cultural and artistic movement has developed deeply and broadly throughout the city. Many writers and artists have made positive contributions to the cause of building and defending the country. However, beside the initial achievements, many shortcomings have been made in the cultural and artistic field, especially at a time when the enemies are launching a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country, with one of their schemes being to undermine the ideology of our cadres, civil servants and youths in different forms. A matter of concern is that commercial musical entertainment has shown a tendency to develop recently." Some state organs, mass organizations and local administrative bodies have either slackened management over entertainment activities or engaged themselves in musical and artistic activities for commercial purposes. Many singers in the city, driven by economic gains, have appeared in several shows in a single night, giving little consideration to the artistic quality of their performance. It is necessary to make all those concerned clearly differentiate right from wrong and put an end to the aforementioned negative phenomena.

CSO: 4209/171

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REORGANIZATION OF GO VAP MARKET BRINGS ABOUT IMPROVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Bang Chau: "Go Vap Market Gets Reorganized"]

[Text] Go Vap Market (in Ho Chi Minh City) is undergoing a renewal. The state-operated stores located in the middle section, in spite of the fact that their goods are far from attractively displayed, are showing the initial effects on holding food prices. The privately-owned stalls are neatly and orderly arranged in accordance with merchandise sections and teams. There has been quite a decrease in the frequency of asking excessively high prices, fortune-telling and merchandise snatching. The relationships among fellow vendors show a higher degree of friendship and loyalty.

As I came to visit Go Vap Market, Doan Thi No, head of the market management board, said to me: "Although there are many things we must continue to undo, since we started the reorganization of the market, prices have seemed to be becoming more stable than before. Registration, posting of prices and selling at posted prices are being observed by more and more small business people."

Go Vap Market ranks among the medium-size ones in Ho Chi Minh City, is located in the center of a district, covers about 2,000 square meters and consists of 3 hangar-like structures and a number of small pathways. For some time the space surrounding the market was occupied for unorganized business. The market as a whole has 600 small business people.

Like many other markets, in spite of many rounds of transformation and rearrangement, the activities of the management board of the market were far from stable, with price management being loose and doing business in accordance with merchandise categories existing on paper only. There was considerable disorder as vendors were standing, or sitting, or moving around. Selling and leasing of stalls constantly occurred.

As it could no longer let the free market control and affect the living of working people, the Go Vap District People's Committee, following an order from the Municipal People's Committee, recently decided to consolidate the management board of the market and ordered the latter and the transformation committee to draft plans for a reorganization of the market. At first, nobody accepted a relocation of his stall. In the open-air section, out of 10 bicycle parts-selling households as many as 9 refused to move to new locations. Many anonymous letters threatened "there will be bloodshed" if they were compelled to move to the assigned locations.

Unwilling to retreat, the market managers reviewed the list of small business people and found out that nearly 200 people did not have business permits. The management board, in coordination with the Women's Association chapter, proceeded with ideological work and discussed with the small businesswomen the ways to implement the regulations. The locations were carefully considered, with priority attention being paid to a number of cases of holders of business permits. As to the households that did not obey the regulations, they were reminded of that fact either by direct communication or by loudspeakers for the whole market to hear. Of the 600 small business people up to 550 now have fixed stalls under the new regulations. The reorganization of the market gives priority to the state-operated stores and the cooperative businesses that bring merchandise over to sell.

Along with organizing locations, the management board has made a permanent list of stalls. The market is divided into 9 major merchandise-category teams, such as miscellaneous merchandise, handicraft articles, foods, etc., and 90 self-managed teams consisting of 4-10 small business people each. All stalls must post price lists. The price-reviewing board consists of the market management board and the Women's Association chapter. Price-reviewing teams go out to the source markets to get to know base prices; calculate losses, wrapping and transportation costs; and set percentage profits for private business people. As to the merchandise the base prices of which are unknown, they follow the daily price fluctuations or rely on seasonal or time factors to review prices, which they may raise or lower.

However, quite a few private business people have sought many ways to deal with the management board. They enter price registers or post price lists differently while selling at different prices. Experience has shown that if prices were not successfully directed, it would be difficult to direct other activities of the market as a whole. Therefore, regular or unexpected inspection of individual stalls must take place. This inspection must cover both the state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors. In these sectors, even such acts as sneaking merchandise to private business people, cutting meats into wrongly-named cuts, etc. would be fined. To ensure merchandise going to the right people, the management board and the stores concerned jointly

determine the quantities of goods to be sold, strengthen on-the-spot management of sources of goods, impose business fines on illegal buyers and make a report for the handling of illegal sellers. As the result of these measures, fresh and raw items now reach consumers more quickly and rationally; prices of foods in Go Vap Market are lower than those in many other markets. Even when there were many price fluctuations on the municipality's market, prices here changed very little. Mrs Nguyen Thi Minh's family on Quang Trung Street consists of nine persons, including seven holding jobs. She said that since the activities in Go Vap Market were put in good order, prices here have been lower and more stable than elsewhere. The poor people would feel more at ease because there has been less obvious distinction between the rich and the poor when business was conducted.

After the market was reorganized and rearranged, inaccurate weighing, measuring and counting has decreased by 80 percent and the practice of asking excessively high prices has been reduced considerably. Stealing and picking of pockets, which used to take place everyday, now occurs 3-4 times a week; fortunetelling and superstitious practices no longer are openly seen. Taxes that remain to be collected in the market are negligible.

To continue to consolidate Go Vap Market and to make business there more and more orderly and civilized, it must have the coordination of the management boards of other source markets in the entire municipality. Management requires an effective cooperation from the financial, tax collection and public security sectors. To stabilize the market and mostly prices, the people's committees of precincts and districts should provide market management boards with cadres having good qualities and managerial capabilities and have the right procedures for strengthening the latter so as to encourage these managerial workers to feel reassured as they carry on their work and to raise their responsibilities.

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CSO: 4209/137

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ACTIVITIES OF MARKETS TO BE MAINTAINED, DEVELOPED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by B. C. T.: "The Management of Markets"]

[Excerpt] Markets are a component of the organized market and the places where goods are exchanged in a wide and general manner. The number of people doing business in markets is larger and larger. All provinces, municipalities, districts and wards have large markets. Villages and subwards have small markets. Some large concentration of markets reaches up to 179 as in Ho Chi Minh City. The regularly organized fairs are also opportunities to introduce the rich and varied products of agriculture, forestry, fishery, small industry and handicrafts of different localities and to arouse production and circulation of goods in a region. To maintain and develop the activities of markets is a practical need of production and everyday life.

But many things are making today's markets fail to look like one. They are held in a disorderly manner, encroach on roadways, block traffic and disturb public order. Inside a market, counters and stalls are temporary, messy and dirty; such things as fighting with one another to buy or to sell, deliberately raising prices and giving inaccurate weights are common. Even worse are such activities as cheating, selling counterfeit goods, acting as hoodlums, stealing, etc., which make customers feel uneasy. More serious is the fact that open-air and border markets display goods that have been smuggled into the country and materials that have been stolen from the state warehouses and also deal in foreign currencies, gold, precious stones, antiques, etc. This loosening of management causes considerable losses of goods and financial collections of the state, further disturbs the order in distribution and circulation and adversely affects production and everyday life.

Our markets need to be reorganized and managed to show their socialist order and character. This is also an important job in the task of managing and stabilizing the market and restoring order in the field of distribution and circulation.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE ENTERPRISES TO BE MODEL OF EFFECTIVE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "State Enterprises Must Set Examples About Effective and Disciplined Production"]

[Text] State enterprises are the basic production and business unit of the socialist economy and the places that directly produce society's material wealth and create the source of socialist accumulation. In our country's present situation, the consumer goods-producing state enterprises occupy a special position since they satisfy most of the urgent needs in the people's living, increase the sources of export goods, ensure a balance between money and goods, bring about a large source of income for the state budget, contribute to stabilizing the market and prices and create an important source of accumulation for the socialist state.

State enterprises use the state's properties and capital put under their management or made available for their use, carry out business and production activities in accordance with the state plan and on the basis of profit-and-loss accounting and completely fulfill their obligation to the state. As the national economy's leading role is played by the state-operated economic sector, the state enterprises must take the lead in terms of effective and disciplined production. The results of their business and production not only must cover all of the expenses in the most economical way for production but also must make profit in order to expand production of their own and to contribute accumulation for the country's socialist industrialization. To do so requires the exploitation of all existing and potential capabilities in connection with labor, machinery, equipment, materials, capital, scientific and technical progress and well-organized, systematic and disciplined activities.

While there are the state enterprises that maintain a tight management of progressive production, there still are many state enterprises that are neglecting management and having activities that depart from the socialist business

principles. In these enterprises, because of serious managerial and operational shortcomings, the quality of products is declining and labor productivity is going down while economic results become fewer everyday, which is reflected in the common fact that the costs of products are excessively high. The norms about labor, consumption of materials and energy and use of equipment capacities and capital are not applied or are set too low. A serious matter that currently exists is that many enterprises include in the costs of their products all of the careless expenses and even the effects of their mistakes and shortcomings. They add to the costs of products even the costs of very lavish meals, gifts, gratuities, bonuses being awarded against normal procedures, waste and losses of materials and properties and bribes, large and small.

In the economic management structure, we are actively fighting indiscriminate, bureaucratic, conservative and inactive management and have obtained positive initial results. But this does not mean we encourage local and individualistic tendencies, acting according to one's convenience, lack of discipline, running after market trends, disruption of market and prices and reducing the role and legal value of the state plan. There still are many state enterprises that do not correctly fulfill the obligation to deliver the right quantities of products to the state, keep the budgetary income for their own spending and do not deliver products to the state as the regulations require them to. Those are unhealthy phenomena that must be fought against and quickly stopped.

Although the difficulties in the economy are still serious and cannot be overcome overnight, the great and realistic possibilities that are within our reach are still abundant. We are totally capable of exploiting these possibilities early in order to attain the very practical goals set in the 5th Party Congress resolution.

To contribute to resolving the urgent problems of the economy, all state enterprises, both central and local, must have better production and business management and operations, exploit all existing capabilities, make utmost efforts, overcome all difficulties, effectively produce goods of good quality and with high productivity, reduce to the lowest level the costs of products, deliver all of the products required to the state and pay all of the amounts to be paid in accordance with the state plan and financial regulations. These are the order in life and the law of the state. Only by so doing can our worker class and the state-operated economic sector contribute to stabilizing the economy and the people's living conditions.

All state enterprises must set examples for society as a whole to follow about labor and economy and about effective and disciplined production.

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCE CHECKS USE OF LAND BY CADRES, PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 82 p 3

[VNA News Release: "Kien Giang Province Checks the Use of Land by Cadres, Party Members"]

[Text] To create favorable conditions for motivating and organizing farmers to join collectivized work, the basic party organizations in Kien Giang Province have been checking the land that cadres and party members have still used and considering voluntary listing of such land a task on the part of every party member.

In recent years, a number of basic party organizations failed to properly adjust land ownership and to abolish the exploiting system in the countryside. A number of cadres and party members still kept a lot of land as their possessions. An investigation showed that in Dong Thai (An Bien District) and Mong Tho (Chau Thanh District) Villages they have seized up to one-fifth of the total cultivated areas. In Dong Thai alone, 162 families of village and hamlet cadres and party members have kept 600 hectares, with 10 party members keeping 88 hectares.

Within the period of political activities prior to convening the second congress of basic-level party organizations, the party committee echelons paid attention to checking the use of land by party members. Almost all of them have fully reported the amount of land they were keeping and volunteered to return the excess land so that it could be distributed to those farmers who did not have enough land.

An Bien, Chau Thanh, Hon Dat, Giong Rieng and Vinh Thuan Districts and Rach Gia City are urgently conducting investigation, adjusting land ownership in the countryside and creating favorable conditions for stepping up the establishment of agricultural cooperatives.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

HOA BINH DAM PROJECT--On 9 January at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric worksite, the State Acceptance Commission [Uyr ban nhieem] thu nhaf nwowcs] officiated at the signing of a document to accept the major preparatory projects that have been completed in phase I of the damming of Da River. Prof (Do Quoc San), head of the State Capital Construction Commission and chairman of the acceptance council [hooij doongf nhieem] thu], and members of the council--comprised of representatives of the ministries of power, building and water conservancy, the Bank of Investments and Construction, the State Planning Commission, the Science and Technology Commission and the people's committees of Ha Son Binh and Son La Provinces--signed the documents. On the Soviet side, the chief expert, the deputy chief expert, the comrade in charge of the Institute of Hydropower Design who serves as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project's chief designer, and the head of the field designers' team signed the document. The council confirmed that these projects--including phase I of dam construction, the clearing of the project site for the damming of the river and the canal built on the river's right bank--have been completed in accordance with the design blueprints, building regulations and technical specifications. At the same time, the material-technical means needed for damming the river have been fully prepared; work is being done to clear the reservoir's bed; and preparations have been made to build a flash flood dam in 1983. Thus, the preparatory phase I of the damming of the Da River has been completed in accordance with the basic technical specifications. [Text] [BK110438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Jan 83]

RECYCLING METAL--The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a directive on the recovery of metal rejects and discards in the communications and transportation sector and in various localities for the army. The ministries of national defense and communications and transportation, the general department of civil aviation and other ministries and sectors are directed to salvage and classify all types of metal from damaged equipment and facilities and recycle them into various products to support national defense, and other economic sectors, and to meet the people's demands for consumer goods and demands for exports. The chairman also urges the ministries of material supply and finance, the State Bank and the Ministry of External Trade to help and guide the ministries of national defense and communications and transportation, the general department of civil aviation, provinces, cities and units in salvaging metal rejects and discards and implementing the principles for material and financial management. [Text] [BK081106 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jan 83]

POPULATION CUSTOMS, CULTURE

MIDDLEMEN CONVERT PUBLIC PROPERTY TO PRIVATE ENDS

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 82 p 81

[Text]



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CSO: 4209/143

POPULATION CUSTOMS, CULTURE

LIONS SHARE OF FOOD SUPPLY DIVERTED TO PRIVATE DEALERS

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 82 p 81

[Text]



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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Quốc Bảo [NGUYEENX QUOOC BAOR]

*Deputy Head of the Ho Chi Minh City Teachers College; *Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Đường Đức Bắc [ZUWOWNG DUWCS BAWCS]

Deputy Head of the Student Selection Department, Ministry of Higher and Vocational Training; Standing Member of the Vietnam Higher and Vocational Training Trade Union; on 28 August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 45)

Nguyễn Đức Bình [NGUYEENX DUWCS BINHF]

*Deputy Head of the Jose Marti Agriculture College; *Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Phạm Duy Bình [PHAMJ ZUY BINHF]

*Deputy head of the Higher and Vocational Training Institute; Member of Central Committee of the Vietnam Higher and Vocational Training Trade Union; on 28 August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 45)

Ngô Văn Căn [NGOO VAWN CAAN]

Chief Secretary of the Higher and Vocational Education Trade Union of Vietnam; *Vice President of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Trương Văn Cầu [TRUOWNG VAWN CAAUF]

*Deputy Head of the Non-ferrous Metallurgy Institute; his article "Fifteen Years of Scientific and Technological Activities of the Non-ferrous Metallurgy Institute" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 82 p 49)

Đặng Huy Chi [DAWNGJ HUY CHI]

*Deputy Head of Hanoi University; *Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Trần Ngọc Chương [TRAANF NGOCJ CHUOWNG]

*Acting Head of Hue University; *Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Lê Văn Cự [LEE VAWN CUMJ]

Deputy Head of the Oil and Gas General Department; his article "State Program 22-01 for Scientific and Technological Progress in Oil and Gas Under the Five-Year Plan" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 82 p 49)

Nguyễn Cường [NGUYEENX CUOWNG]

*Deputy Head of Hanoi Teachers College No 1; *Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Nguyễn Ngọc Cừ [NGUYEENX NGOCJ CUMF]

*Acting Head of the College of Sports and Physical Education; *Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Bùi Thiện Dụ [BUIF THIEENJ ZUJ]

*Deputy Head of Hanoi Polytechnic College in charge of Scientific Works; recently he attended a conference at his school to discuss recent activities of the school. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 48)

Phạm Thế Duyệt [PHAMJ THEES ZUYEETJ]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; on 2 December 1982 he attended a lecture

on the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 82 p 1)

Hoàng Trọng Đại [HOANGF TRONGJ DAIJ]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 3 December 1982, as head of the Government's Trade delegation, he signed a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1983 with his Soviet counterpart. (NHAN DAN 4 Dec 82 p 1)

Vũ Đại [VUX DAIJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister; Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 3 December 1982 he was present when a Soviet economic delegation paid a visit to Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 4 Dec 82 p 1)

Tạ Quang Đám [TAJ QUANG DAMR]

*Head of the Forestry Service, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Agro-Sylviculture Production in the Forestry Industry of Thanh Hoa Province" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 82 p 49)

Võ Việt Đông [VOX VIEETS DOONGF]

*Deputy Head of Hanoi Polytechnic College; Standing Member of the Vietnam Higher and Vocational Training Trade Union; on 28 August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 45)

Lê Văn Giang [LEE VAWN GIANG]

*Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Training; 25-28 August 1982 he attended the 2nd Congress of Delegates of the Vietnam Higher and Vocational Training Trade Union. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 45)

Huỳnh Văn Hoàng [HUYNHF VAWN HOANGF]

Deputy Head of Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic College; *Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Vũ Quốc Hùng [VUX QUOOC HUNGF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Vice President of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Nguyễn Văn Hương [NGUYEENX VAWN HUWOWNGR]

Former Minister of Public Health; his article "Maintaining Good Health for the Aged" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 82 p 49)

Trần Ngọc Kim [TRAANF NGOCJ KIM]

*Head of the College of Foreign Languages; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Higher and Vocational Training Trade Union; on 28 August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 45)

Thái Văn Lan [THAIS VAWN LAN]

*Deputy Director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School; on 2 December 1982 he attended a lecture on the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 82 p 1)

Lương Lăng [LUWOWNG LANGX]

Deputy Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Higher and Vocational Training Trade Union; on 28 August 1982 he was elected to this position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 45)

Nguyễn Thành Lê [NGUYEENX THANH LEE]

*Deputy Director of the Marx-Lenin Institute; on 2 December 1982 he made an introductory speech on the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Việt Mai [NGUYEENX VIEETS MAI]

*Deputy Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Higher and Vocational Training; *Standing Member of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Mai Văn Muôn [MAI VAWN MUON]

Deputy Head of the Sports and Physical Education General Department; *Vice President of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Trần Hữu Nghị [TRAANF HUWUX NGHIJ]

*Deputy Head of the Maritime College in Haiphong; *Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Đoàn Ngưỡng [DOANF NGUOWNGX]

*Acting Head of the Thai Binh Medical College; *Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Vũ Thơ [VUX THOW]

Secretary of the VCP, Ha Bac Province; his article "Reclamation of Depleted Soil in Ha Bac Province" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 82 p 49)

Vũ Đức Thu [VUX DUWCS THU]

Head of the Sports and Physical Education Bureau, Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education; *Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Vũ Đình Tiến [VUX DINHF TIEENS]

Director of the Veterinary Medicine Department, Ministry of Agriculture; on 2 December 1982 he signed a cooperation agreement with his Bulgarian counterpart. (NHAN DAN 4 Dec 82 p 4)

Y-Tlam [Y-TLAM]

*Head of the Tay Nguyen College; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Higher and Vocational Training Trade Union; on 28 August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 45)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; President of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; on 2 December 1982 he welcomed a Cuban delegation to Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 4 Dec 82 p 1)

Lê Tư [LEE TUV]

*Deputy Head of the Initiatives and Inventions Department, State Science and Technology Commission; his article "Some Features of Patent Documentary Information" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 82 p 49)

Hoàng Xuân Tuy [HOANGF XUAAN TUYF]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; *President of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; he was elected to the latter position in August 1982. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Nguyễn Tiến Võ [NGUYEENX TIEENS VOX]

*Head of the Higher and Vocational Training Department of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of College Physical Education; in August 1982 he was elected to the latter position. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Jul 82 p 19)

Khúc Vy [KHUCS VYJ]

Deputy Head of the Agriculture Service, Thai Binh Province; his article "Scientific and Technical Management in Agricultural Production From the Provincial to the Grass Roots Level" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 82 p 49)

Lê Thị Xuyên [LEE THIJ XUYEENS]

Vice President of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; on 3 December 1982 she attended a meeting with a delegation from Cuba. (NHAN DAN 4 Dec 82 p 1)

CSO: 4209/167

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

HEADS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTES

Cao Thụy Anh [CAO THUYJ ANH]

Head of the Transportation Draft Power Institute, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Đỗ Đức Bắc [DOOX DUNCS BAWCS]

Deputy Head of the Cloth and Cellulose Research Institute, Ministry of Light Industry; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Văn Bảy [NGUYEENX VAWN BAAYR]

Head of the Analysis Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Bát Can [NGUYEENX BATS CAN]

Head of the Hygiene Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Phan Thanh Cao [PHAN THANH CAO]

Head of the Electric Power Science and Technology Research Institute, Ministry of Power; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Căn [NGUYEENX CAANJ]

Head of the Institute for Protection of Mothers and the New Born; Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Trương Văn Cầu [TRUWOWNG VAWN CAAUF]

Acting Head of the Rare and Precious Non-ferrous Metallurgy Institute, Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Hữu Chất [NGUYEENX HUWUX CHAATS]

Acting Head of the Rubber Economics and Technology Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Hoàng Bảo Châu [HOANGF BAOR CHAAU]

Head of the Hanoi Institute of Folk Medicine, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Hồ Văn Chúc [HOOF VAWN CHUWCS]

Acting Head of the Food Institute, Ministry of Food; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Vũ Đình Cử [VUX DINHF CUWJ]

Head of the Tropical Technology Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Phan Đình Diệu [PHAN DINHF ZIEEUJ]

Head of the Computer and Cybernetics Science Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Đoàn Trí Dũng [DOANF TRIS ZUNGX]

Head of the Telecommunications Economics Institute, Telecommunications General Department; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and

technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

~~Nguyễn Văn Dao~~ [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ]

Head of the Mechanics Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

~~Đào Trọng Đạt~~ [DAOF TRONGJ DATJ]

Head of the Veterinary Medicine Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

~~Nguyễn Diên~~ [NGUYEENX DIEENF]

Head of the Agricultural Implements and Mechanization Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

~~Trần Đức~~ [TRAANF DUWCS]

Head of the Research, Planning and Norms Institute, State Planning Commission; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

~~Nguyễn Minh Đường~~ [NGUYEENX MINH DUWOWNGF]

Head of the Vocational Training Science Institute, Vocational Training General Department; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

~~Trương Minh Giản~~ [TRUWOWNG MINH GIANR]

Head of the Vegetation Protection Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

~~Từ Giây~~ [TUWF GIAAYS]

Head of the Nutrition Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Phạm Minh Hạc [PHAMJ MINH HACJ]

Head of the Educational Science Institute, Ministry of Education; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Dương Xuân Hảo [ZUWOWNG XUAAN HAOR]

Acting Head of the Geology and Minerals Institute, Geology General Department; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Xuân Hân [NGUYEEN XUAAN HAAN]

Acting Head of the Industrial and Fruit Crops Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Vũ Công Hậu [VUX COONG HAAUJ]

Head of the Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Đặng Trung Hiếu [DAWNGJ TRUNG HIEEUS]

Head of the Broadcasting and Television Technology Institute, Broadcasting and Television Commission; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ]

Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science Branch Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ]

Head of the Physics Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Vũ Tuyền Hoàng [VUX TUYEEN HOANGF]

Head of the Institute of Grain and Food Plants, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Văn Hồi [NGUYEENX VAWN HOOIF]

Head of the Agricultural Machinery Design and Fabrication Research Institute, Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Đình Hùng [NGUYEENX DINHF HUWOWNGF]

Head of the Central Tuberculosis Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Vũ Khiêm [VUX KHIEEM]

Acting Head of the Higher and Vocational Education Research Institute, Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Hữu Khôi [NGUYEENX HUWUX KHOOI]

Director of the Dalat Science Research Center, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Đào Khuông [DAOF KHUWOWNG]

Head of the Water Conservancy Technology Research Institute, Ministry of Water Conservancy; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Mạnh Kiên² [NGUYEENX MANHJ KIEEMR]

Head of the Building Science and Technology Institute, Ministry of Building; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Như Kim [NGUYEENX NHU V KIM]

Head of the Central Science and Technology Information Institute, State Science and Technology Commission; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Đinh Bá Lâm [DINH BAS LAMX]

Head of the Worker Safety Science and Technology Institute, Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific

and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Lê Văn Lãm [LEE VAWN LAAMX]

Acting Head of the Physical Education and Sports Science and Technology Institute, Physical Education and Sports General Department; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Ngọc Lê [NGUYEENX NGOCJ LEE]

Head of the Cutting Tools and Implements Research, Design and Fabrication Institute, Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Vũ Biệt Linh [VUX BIEETJ LINH]

Acting Head of the Forestry Science and Technology Institute, Ministry of Forestry; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Quang Long [NGUYEENX QUANG LONG]

Head of the Financial Science Institute, Ministry of Finance; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Hoàng Lộc [HOANGF LOOCJ]

Head of the Oil and Gas Research Institute, Oil and Gas General Department; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Lự [NGUYEENX LUWJ]

Head of the Labor Science Institute, Ministry of Labor; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Ngô Thị Mai [NGOO THIJ MAIJ]

Acting Head of the Food Industry Institute, Ministry of Food; her name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Văn Mãn [NGUYEENX VAWN MAANX]

Head of the Construction Materials Institute, Ministry of Building; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Trần Đại Nghĩa [TRAAFX DAIJ NGHIAJ]

Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Hoàng Thủy Nguyên [HOANGF THUYR NGUYEEN]

Head of the Epidemiological Hygiene Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Lê Văn Nguyên [LEE VAWN NGUYEENJ]

Acting Head of the Industrial Chemistry Institute, Chemicals General Department; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Tổng Công Nhị [TOONGS COONG NHIJ]

Director of the Central Metrology Center, State Science and Technology Commission; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Vũ Nhiệm [VUX NHIEEMJ]

Head of the Statistical Science and Economics Information Research Institute, Statistical General Department; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Đoàn Thị Nhu [DOANF THIJ NHU]

Acting Head of the Pharmaceutical Institute, Ministry of Public Health; her name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Phạm Hoàng Ninh [PHAMJ HOANGF NINH]

Head of the Textile Weaving Institute, Ministry of Light Industry; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Vũ Thị Phan [VUX THIJ PHAN]

Acting Head of the Institute of Malaria, Parasite and Insect Transmitted Diseases, Ministry of Public Health; her name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Lê Trọng Phan [LEE TRONGJ PHAANS]

Acting Head of the Oceanographic Research Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Hữu Phong [NGUYEENX HUWUX PHONG]

Acting Head of the Mining Science and Technology Research Institute, Ministry of Mines and Coal; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Phạm Văn Phúc [PHAMJ VAWN PHUWCS]

Head of the Communications Technology Institute, Ministry of Communication and Transportation; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Ái Phương [NGUYEENX AIS PHUOWNG]

Head of the Central Highlands Microbe and Epidemiology Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Đàm Trung Phường [DAMF TRUNG PHUOWNGF]

Head of the Joint Construction Planning Institute, State Capital Construction Commission; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Tử Qua [NGUYEENX TUWR QUA]

Acting Head of the Econometrics Institute, State Planning Commission; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Văn Quý [NGUYEENX VAWN QUYS]

Head of the Meteorology and Hydrography Research Institute, Meteorology and Hydrography General Department; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Trần Văn Quý [TRAANF VAWN QUYS]

Acting Head of the Ferrous Metallurgy Institute; Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Quang Quynh [NGUYEENX QUANG QUYNHS]

Head of the Commercial Economics and Technology Institute, Ministry of Home Trade; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Ngô Tao [NGOO TAOJ]

Acting Head of the Construction Standardization Institute, State Capital Construction Commission; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Cao Minh Tân [CAO MINH TAAN]

Head of the Pasteur Epidemiological Hygiene Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Lê Minh Tân [LEE MINH TAAN]

Head of the Ho Chi Minh City Institute of Folk Medicine, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Khúc Văn Thành [KHUCS VAWN THANH]

Head of the Capital Construction Economics Institute, State Capital Construction Commission; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Đăng Thành [NGUYEENX DAWNG THANH]

Head of the Machine Fabrication Science and Technology Research Institute, Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Kinh Thảo [NGUYEENX KINH THAOR]

Head of the Forestry Industry Institute, Ministry of Forestry; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Phạm Xuân Thắng [PHAMJ XUAAN THAWNG]

Acting Head of the Transportation Economics Institute, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Lê Ngọc Thắng [LEE NGOCJ THAWNGS]

Deputy Head of the Construction Mechanization and Handicraft Institute, State Capital Construction Commission; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Phạm Thế [PHAMJ THEES]

Head of the Institute for Research in Raising Brackish Water Aquatic Products, Ministry of Marine Products; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Hồ Sĩ Thoảng [HOOF SIX THOANGR]

Head of the Chemistry Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Trần Thế Thông [TRAANF THEES THOONG]

Head of the Southern Institute of Agricultural Technology, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Đình Thút [NGUYEENX DINHF THUWCS]

Head of the Marine Products Research Institute, Ministry of Marine Products; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Trình Trọng Thực [TRINHJ TRONGJ THUWCJ]

Head of the Electric Power Design and Economics Institute, Ministry of Power; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Hữu Thuộc [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUWOWCS]

Acting Head of the Biology Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Văn Thuộc [NGUYEENX VAWN THUWOWCJ]

Head of the Capital Construction Science and Technology Institute, State Capital Construction Commission; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Văn Thường [NGUYEENX VAWN THUWOWNGR]

Head of the Animal Husbandry Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Hữu Tiễn [NGUYEENX HUWUX TIEENS]

Director of the Agricultural Machinery Research and Development Center, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Lâm Toán [NGUYEENX LAAM TOANS]

Head of the Agricultural Economics Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Lê Bá Tôn [LEE BAS TOON]

Head of the Mechanical Handicraft and Subcontracting Methods Research Institute, Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Đào Xuân Trà [DAOF XUAAN TRAF]

Head of the Central Eye Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Đặng Đức Trách [DAWNGJ DUWCS TRACHJ]

Acting Head of the Vaccines and Serums Research and Production Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Thế Trâm [NGUYEENX THEES TRAAM]

Acting Head of the (Pasteur) Epidemiological Hygiene Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Văn Trăn [NGUYEENX VAWN TRAAN]

Head of the Economics Research and Management Institute, Council of Ministers; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Cảnh Tuấn [NGUYEENX CANHR TUAANS]

Acting Head of the Telecommunications Science and Technology Institute, Telecommunications General Department; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Hoàng Tuy [HOANGF TUYJ]

Head of the Mathematics Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Đình Tú [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Head of the Nuclear Research Institute, Council of Ministers; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Trần Hữu Tuấn [TRAANF HUWUX TUWOWCS]

Head of the Otorhinolaryngo Institute, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Chu Văn Tường [CHU VAWN TUWOWNGF]

Head of the Institute for the Protection of Children's Health, Ministry of Public Health; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Trần Trinh Tường [TRAAF TRINHJ TUWOWNGF]

Head of the Construction Economics Institute, Ministry of Building; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Mạnh Tường [NGUYEENX MANHJ TUWOWNGR]

Director of the Inland Aquatic Products Research Center, Ministry of Marine Products; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Vy [NGUYEENX VY]

Acting Head of the Pedology and Agrochemistry Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Trần Thanh Xuân [TRAAF THANH XUAAN]

Director of the Aquatic Products Research Branch Institute No 1, Ministry of Marine Products; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Trình Xương [TRINHJ XUWOWNG]

Head of the Watercraft Research and Design Institute, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

Nguyễn Trọng Yêm [NGUYEENX TRONGJ YEEM]

Acting Head of the Earth Sciences Research Institute, Vietnam Institute of Science; his name was included in a roster of SRV scientific and technical research and development institutes. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 82 pp 40-45)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Vũ Văn Bân [VUX VAWN BAAN]

*Deputy Director of the Party History Institute; his article on Party history research appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Nov 82 p 3)

Lê Thanh Cảnh [LEE THANH CANHR] Senior Colonel

*Director of the Air Defense Department, Da Lat Military Institute; he was mentioned in the article "Victory Over B-52's" in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 82 p 3)

Lê Chấn [LEE CHAAN] aka Nguyễn Huy Diên [NGUYEENX HUY DIEENF], deceased

Born on 3 December 1918; former Deputy Director General of Vietnam News Agency; Member of the VCP; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 3 December 1982 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Dec 82 p 4)

Trần Quang Cơ [TRAANF QUANG COW]

*Ambassador to Thailand; on 1 December 1982 he presented his credentials to King Bhumibol Adulyadej. (NHAN DAN 5 Dec 82)

Đường Hồng Dật [DUWOWNGF HOONGF ZAATJ]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; *Chairman of the Science and Technology Agriculture Subcommittee; on 30 November 1982 he signed the minutes of a meeting of his subcommittee. (NHAN DAN 1 Dec 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Diệp [NGUYEENX NGOCJ ZIEEPJ], *Senior Colonel

Of the Military Medical Academy; his article "Some Thoughts on Youth Activities in Military Academies and Schools" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Dec 82 p 2)

Hà Đăng [HAF DAWNG]

*Deputy Editor of the newspaper NHAN DAN; on 19 November 1982 he was scheduled to give a talk on the economy and future trends. (HANOI MOI 18 Nov 82 p 4)

Phan Thế Hùng [PHAN THEES HUNGF]

*Member of the Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his election was announced in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Nov 82 p 4)

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; *President of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association; on 10 November 1982 the formation of this association was announced. (NHAN DAN 11 Nov 82 p 1)

Trần Kiên [TRAANF KIEEN]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; *Chairman of the Central Control Committee; recently he spoke at a conference on Party inspection. (NHAN DAN 5 Dec 82 p 4)

Hoàng Đình Phú [HOANGF DINHF PHU]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; *Chairman of the Science and Technology Subcommittee; on 30 November 1982 he signed the minutes of a meeting of his subcommittee. (NHAN DAN 1 Dec 82 p 4)

Vũ Thị Thanh [VUX THIJ THANH]

Deputy Director of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 2 December 1982 she attended a lecture on the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Thầu [NGUYEENX VAWN THAAU] deceased

Member of the VCP in 1930; former Chairman of the Communications Committee of Interzone 10; former Director of the Post and Telegraph Service, Bac Giang Province; former specialist of the Inspection Department of the Post and Telegraph General Department; born on 7 February 1909 in Tien Hung District, Thai Binh Province, he was in retirement at the time of his death on 6 December 1982. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Thúc [NGUYEENX VAWN THUWOWCS]

*Member of the Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his election was announced in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Nov 82 p 4)

Võ Văn Trác [VOX VAWN TRACS]

Vice Minister of Marine Products; Chairman of the Science and Technology Subcommittee on Marine Products; on 30 November 1982 he signed the minutes of a meeting of his subcommittee. (NHAN DAN 1 Dec 82 p 4)

Bùi Tử Liêm [BUIF TUWF LIEEM]

*Member of the Vietnam Olympic Committee; Director of the Sporting Events Department, Sports and Physical Education General Department; in November, he accompanied an SRV team to the 9th ASIAD in New Delhi. (HANOI MOI 16 Nov 82 p 4)

Hoàng Linh [HOANGF LINH]

Member of the VCO Committee, Hanoi; Vice Chairman of the Municipal Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 12 November 1982 he was present at a meeting with delegates of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (HANOI MOI 13 Nov 82 p 1)

Trần Kỳ Long [TRAANF KYF LONG]

Ambassador in Iraq; on 5 November 1982 he received guests on Vietnam's Day at the World's Fair in Baghdad. (NHAN DAN 14 Nov 82 p 4)

Phan Thị Minh [PHAN THIJ MINH]

*Ambassador to Malta; on 2 December 1982 she presented her credentials to President Agatha Barbara. (NHAN DAN 8 Dec 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Nhân [NGUYEENX DUWCS NHAAN], Senior Colonel, deceased

Born in 1922; Head of Department 1, State Planning Commission; Member of the VCP; he died on 30 November 1982 following a seizure at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Dec 82 p 4)

Vũ Anh Tuấn [VUX ANH TUAANS]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; *Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, Hanoi; on 5 November 1982 he welcomed delegates of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association to Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 6 Nov 82 p 1)

Phan Đình Vinh [PHAN DINHF VINH]

Deputy Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 9 December 1982 he was present at the opening of an exhibit organized by the Ho Chi Minh Museum and the Central Lenin Museum. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Xuân [NGUYEENX TRONGJ XUAAN]

Director of the Publication Department, Ministry of Culture and Information; on 5 December 1982 he led a delegation to Cuba. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 82 p 4)

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê An [LEE AN] deceased aka Lê Anh Tuấn [LEE ANH TUAANS]

Member of the VCP; level 4 specialist, State Planning Commission; born on 10 December 1926, he died on 11 December 1982 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 12 Dec 82 p 4)

Phạm Tiến Ba [PHAMJ TIEENS BA]

*Deputy Head of the Technical Bureau, Ministry of Power; his assignment as manager of a program to study and place into use automated regulating and adjusting safety systems to increase safety in supplying electricity, to improve the quality of electric power and to reduce serious electric power losses in the electric grid appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 39)

Nguyễn Thế Bôn [NGUYEENX THEES BOON] Major General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Deputy Chief of the General Staff; recently he received a delegation of Army schools' representatives from Laos. (NHAN DAN 12 Dec 82 p 4)

Vũ Đình Bông [BUX DINHF BOONG]

*Head of the Technical Department, Ministry of Power; his assignment as manager of a program on the fabrication and effective utilization in the national economy of equipment using new energy sources (the sun, wind and biomass) appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 39)

Nguyễn Văn Chiên² [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIEENR]

*Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his assignment as manager of a program on a comprehensive map series for the SRV appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 42)

Đặng Thành Chơn [DAWNGJ THANH CHOWN]

*Chairman of the State Religion Committee; he was interviewed about the scientific and revolutionary aspects of religious policy. (DAI DOAN KET 8 Dec 82 p 5)

Bùi Đình Chung [BUIF DINHF CHUNG]

*Deputy Head of the Marine Products Research Institute, Ministry of Marine Products; his assignment as manager of a program on studying and applying science and technology to the increase and rational utilization of maritime and coastal sources of marine products appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 39)

Lê Văn Cự [LEE VAWN CUW]

*Deputy Head of the Oil and Gas General Department; his assignment as manager of a program to establish a scientific basis for orienting the search for oil and gas and evaluating oil and gas resources in Vietnamese territory and determine the necessary conditions for the exploitation and production of oil and gas in Vietnam appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 40)

Phan Đình Diệu [PHAN DINHF ZIEEUJ]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his assignment as manager of a program to study and apply mathematics, cybernetics and computer science to development of production and economic management appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 43)

Đỗ Duy Định [DOOX ZUY DINHJ]

Deputy Head of the Industrial Chemistry Institute, Chemicals General Department; his assignment as manager of a program to study and apply new techniques and improve existing techniques to produce chemical products for agricultural use appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 40)

Trần Dỵ [TRAANF DY]

*Deputy Head of the Geology General Department; his assignment as manager of a program on organizing economic aspects and placing on a planned basis the geological surveying and evaluation of mineral resources in the SRV appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 42)

Vũ Ngọc Hải [VUX NGOCJ HAIR]

Deputy Director of the Northern Electric Power Corporation, Ministry of Power; his assignment as manager of a program on the study and application

of comprehensive measures to increase the utilization efficiency of thermo-electric power plants appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 39)

Phạm Xuân Hoàng [PHAM XUAAN HOANGF]

*Head of the Science and Technology Management Department, Geology General Department; his assignment as manager of a program to evaluate the extent of energy resources (coal, peat, radioactive elements and geothermal) in Vietnam and draft plans for geological surveying appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 42)

Trần Đức Khâm [TRAANF DUWCS KHAAM]

Deputy Head of the Water Conservancy Planning Institute, Ministry of Water Conservancy; his assignment as manager of a program to study the setting up of a model for the overall use of water sources in the Red River, Mekong River and Dong Nai River basins during 1990-2000 appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 39)

Đinh Văn Khoa [DINH VAWN KHOA] deceased

Member of the VCP; Director of the Technical Department of the Postal General Department; born on 1 January 1926, in Duc Tho District, Nghe Tinh Province, he died on 10 December 1982 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 11 Dec 82 p 4)

Hàn Đức Kim [HANF DUWCS KIM]

*Deputy Head of the Crafts Institute [Vien Cong nghe], Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his assignment as manager of a program to study and bring into use craft processes, equipment and appliances to fabricate and restore worn parts for trucks, tractors, diesel engines and construction and transportation machines appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 40)

Nguyễn Kim [NGUYEENX KIM]

*Deputy Head of Grain and Food Plants Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his assignment as manager of a program on establishing and applying technical measures to the production and processing of vegetables appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 37)

Phan Sĩ Kỳ [PHAN SIX KYF]

*Head of the Water Conservancy and Water Power Planning Institute, Ministry of Water Conservancy; his assignment as manager of a program on the study and utilization of overall measures for the optimum use of the nations water power sources during 1981-2000 appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 39)

Phạm Xuân Nam [PHAMJ XUAAN NAM]

Deputy Director of the Institute of Historical Studies; on 9 December 1982 he made a speech at a meeting marking the 200th birthday of Phan Huy Chu. (NHAN DAN 11 Dec 82 p 1)

Lê Nghĩa [LEE NGHIA]

Deputy Director of the Hanoi Public Security Service; his letter stating the need for sports programs in Hanoi appeared in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Dec 82 p 3)

Võ Công Nghiệp [VOX COONG NGHIEEPJ]

*Deputy Head of the Science and Technology Management Department, Geology General Department; his assignment as manager of a program to study conditions of hydrological geology and work project geology and evaluate the extent of underground water resources of the SRV appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 42)

Đặng Nhiên [DAWNGJ NHIEEN]

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Phu Khanh Province; his article concerning the Front's activities in his province appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 8 Dec 82 p 2)

Thái Phiên [THAIS PHIEEN]

Deputy Head of the Pedology and Agrochemistry Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his assignment as manager of a program on utilization of technical and scientific advances to land clearance and erosion prevention in newly cleared land appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 38)

Hoàng Đức Phường [HOANGF DUWCS PHUWOWNG]

Deputy Head of the Industrial Crops Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his assignment as manager of a program on establishing and applying technical methods to the production of legumes appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 37)

Nguyễn Đức Quý [NGUYEENX DUWCS QUYS]

*Deputy Head of the Non-Ferrous Metallurgy Institute, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his assignment as manager of a program to study and employ industrial processes and equipment for the extraction and movement of tin ore, bauxite, titanium, rare earths and handling metals and ores appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 40)

Phạm Quốc Sùng [PHAMJ QUOOC SUNGS]

*Director of the Coffee and Rubber Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture; his assignment as manager of a program on establishing and applying measures to increase coffee production capabilities appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 37)

Bùi Văn Sướng [BUIF VAWN SUWOWNGS]

*Deputy Head of the Transportation Economics Institute, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his assignment as manager of a program to reorganize the transportation network as a unified socialist transportation system throughout the nation in order to fully exploit the latent forces of all transportation sectors, to increase economic effectiveness and gradually respond to the transportation needs of the national economy appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 41)

Lê Sinh Tăng [LEE SINH TAWNGJ]

*Deputy Head of the Animal Husbandry Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his assignment as manager of a program on establishing and applying scientifically based measures for increasing the quantity and rational use of fodder in various regions of the nation appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 38)

Đặng Ngọc Thanh [DAWNGJ NGOCJ THANH]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his assignment as manager of a program to conduct an overall survey of Vietnam's waters and coast and to study plans for the rational utilization of maritime and coastal resources appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 43)

Nguyễn Văn Thiện [NGUYEENX VAWN THIEENJ]

*Deputy Head of the Animal Husbandry Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his assignment as manager of a program to study and apply scientific and technical methods in developing hog raising in varying economic areas appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 37)

Trương Văn Thoan [TRUWOWNG VAWN THOAN]

Deputy Head of the Post and Telecommunications General Department; his assignment as manager of a program to establish a plan for a unified national electrical communications network for the SRV appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 41)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; his poem "Beloved Bacu" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 8 Dec 82 p 12)

Nguyễn Lâm Toán [NGUYEENX LAAM TOANS]

*Deputy Director of the Agricultural Economics Academy, Ministry of Agriculture; his assignment as manager of a program on establishing and applying to production economic organization measures of the intensive cultivation process to agricultural production, of the economic zoning process in production, of specializing and concentrating production and of the process of economic and administrative incentives appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 38)

Phạm Văn Trình [PHAMJ VAWN TRINH]

*Head of the Hanoi College of Architecture, Ministry of Building; his assignment as manager of a program to study and apply to housing construction plans for standardization, plans and planning measures for population agglomerations and new processes in construction and the production of construction materials appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 41)

Phạm Quốc Trường [PHAMJ QUOOC TRUOWNGF]

*Deputy Head of the Geology General Department; his assignment as manager of a program to determine the extent of metallic and nonmetallic minerals in the SRV, draft a map indicating the most important areas and prepare direction for geological surveying appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 42)

Phạm Mạnh Tường [PHAMJ MANHJ TUWOWNGR]

*Director of the Fresh Water Fish Research Center, Ministry of Marine Products; his assignment as manager of a program on the study and application of scientific and technical principles and measures to increase and rationally use sources of fish and other aquatic products in inland waters appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 39)

Vũ Tất Uyên [VUX TAATS UYEEN]

*Deputy Head of the Water Conservancy Scientific Research Institute, Ministry of Water Conservancy; his assignment as manager of a program on studying the application of river control projects and measures to the Red River and Mekong River Deltas appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Mar 82 p 39)

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